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SIXPENCE.

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THE PUBLIC-HOUSE NURSE: MINDING CHILDREN OUTSIDE THE BLACK HORSE, AT CATFORD,
WHILE THEIR PARENTS ARE IN THE BARS.

One of the provisions of the new Children Act is that no child under fourteen may be admitted into a public-house bar. Children under that age can go into licensed premises; they may remain in rooms in which food and drink are consumed; but they may not enter any bar or room in which intoxicating drink is sold and consumed. If acting as messengers, they can be served with liquor in corked and sealed bottles. Various publicans have set aside a room in which children can wait while their parents are being served; others now bar children from the whole of their premises. Outside the Black Horse, at Catford, two nurses are stationed. It is their business to mind children while their elders are in the hotel. Some three hundred children were placed in their charge on the day upon which the Act came into operation.—[DRAWN BY MAX COWPER.]

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SPRING NOVELS.

THERE is a burst of spring in the new novels.
(Perhaps they are the only place in which to
find it.) Either there is a revulsion against middle-aged
married heroines with entanglements, or recognition of
the delights of youth flows upward as the sap rises.
Exact people will point out that, a novel being the fruit
of prolonged labours preceding the date of publication,
this theory fails to hold water. In that case the joyful
coincidence must go to the credit of the publishers, who
are, we believe, of like passions to ourselves. Certainly,
Messrs. Smith, Elder showed a kindly feeling to their
public when they issued Mr. J. C. Snaith's "Araminta."
Here, if anywhere, is a book to read as the daffodils
come to bud, and birds recover their mating song.

"Araminta." Not that Araminta was a sentimental
person. She had the charm of youth
and of undiscovered beauty: she was, of course, a
goose not to know that she was beautiful, and Goose,
as she explained to that terrible dowager, her aunt the
Countess of Crawkerne, was her name in the family
circle—"because I am *rather* a goose." Lady Crew-
kerne, living with her pet pug and her companion in Hill
Street, and visited by her elderly friends, the Earl of
Cheriton and George Betterton, Duke of Brancaster,
summoned the Goose from a remote Devonshire parish,
to have it pointed out to her by the first of these noble-
men that Araminta Pelly, large, lovely, and serenely
stupid, was a "throwback" to the famous Duchess of
Dorset immortalised by Gainsborough. Cheriton saw the
possibilities of his discovery, and made the most of them.
He sent for a French dressmaker and a French milliner,
who dressed the girl as Nature had evidently meant her
to be dressed, and the Goose found her innocent self
creating a sensation in London. She was undisturbed;
pleased with her nice new frocks in an indiscriminate
fashion, and only touched closely by ices and cream-
buns. Here, at last, is a heroine to set the heart
beating. We have had good ones, and bad ones, and
intellectual ones, and passionate ones; but a heroine
who is greedy and Juno-like at once, who is bribed to
discretion with cream-buns by her lover, is a real,
refreshing novelty. Until Araminta arrived, we did not
know how tired we were of all the others. Araminta
is new—as new as the very newest thing in daffodils;
and just as Araminta the Goose made a stir in the
Park, so "Araminta" the novel will, we are sure,
stimulate the circulation of the libraries. It is a vastly
entertaining story.

"Syrinx." "Syrinx" (Heinemann), by Laurence
North, another unjaded romance, has
an unconventional young heroine too, though her per-
sonality runs on very different lines from Araminta's.
"She was Lilith, she was Eve, she was one of the
daughters of men upon whom the sons of God looked
and were undone—undone. She was Helen, she was
Sappho, she was Cleopatra; in her mystery, her faint
suggestion of evil possibility, she might count kin with
Madonna Lucrezia." Thus her lover, wandering under
the trees in Kensington Gardens, his donnish com-
placency (he was a Fellow of Amiel) shaken to its
foundations by a beautiful young woman with the soul
of a Greek. They had met by accident at a roadside,
where he overheard her quoting Sappho; later, she
confessed to "Maggie Hall," and her Hellenism proved
itself to be something deeper than lip-service. Aspasia
was, as a female friend put it, "fearfully modern and all
that," which means that she was a thorough pagan.
It is quite plain that she was too much of a handful
for her Oxford lover; the episode in which she posed to
Seward the sculptor might have persuaded him of that,
if his enslavement had not blinded him. Her story, with
its whimsical ending, its flashes of philosophic poesy,
its vitality, has a curious charm, even to exasperation
when Aspasia does absurd things—and contrives to
divest them of absurdity. Not an easy book to classify;
but a book with the audacity of youth and a book to
be read.

"Magnificat." The maiden in "Magnificat" (Chap-
man and Hall) had the innocence of
green fields; but she was a humble little maid-of-all-
work, caught up out of Sussex to the service of Mrs.
Grimsdick and her literary lodgers. She perfumed the
lodging-house with the fragrance of a Christian spirit,
and Mrs. Grimsdick had the sound commonsense to
appreciate her at her proper value. So did other
people, lodgers to whom Bohemia was not exactly Tom
Tiddler's Ground, and who, when the book opens, were
picking up gold and silver with varying degrees of
exertion. The sketches of the four young writers, who
represent types of the literary aspirant, are well done,
and their respective attitudes towards Annie help out
a clever piece of character-study. Nevertheless, the
book tails off. It is earnest, and nobody can fail to
follow Mr. Vincent Brown's intention; but the last
chapters, where the matter should have been clinched,
have an ineffective air. Mr. Brown is writing rapidly,
too rapidly may be the verdict passed on the evidence
of "Magnificat."

"One Immortality." "One Immortality," where a
girl and a man, in the course
of a voyage to the East, fall in love with each other—
this is the bald way of putting a process that is
described by Mr. Fielding Hall with extraordinary feel-
ing—is in essence, if not in form, a discursive fable
based upon the text with which it opens. "There
are three loves that make and keep the world: the
love that binds man and woman into one flesh and
soul, the love that draws families into nations, the love
that draws the world to God. Each love is justified
in its own immortality. All of our lives that is worth
the living is the expression of one or more of these
loves"—and "One Immortality" is about the first.
We said just now that Mr. Fielding Hall wrote with
extraordinary feeling. So he does; the inward fire
consumes him, and it is an awkward business to criti-
cise adversely work as delicate, as idealistic, as pure-

mindful as his. Yet it seems to us that his preoccupa-
tion with his great subject has led him into an untenable
position. His premises are false; his outlook is narrow,
concentrated upon one aspect only of many-sided
human life. "No time shall make us old," cry his
happy pair; and Mr. Hall appears to acquiesce. He
and they are so far out of touch with the rough,
struggling, strenuous world we live in that they forget
the "petty dust that comes our soon-choked hearts to
fill"; just as Mr. Hall ignores the instinct of self-
preservation, which, far more than immortal love, in-
sistently calls the game. "One Immortality" is beauti-
ful, but it is a fable.

"Green Ginger." There is life enough in Mr. Arthur
Morrison's book of short stories,
"Green Ginger" ("hey with a whim-wham from the
land of green ginger")—for anybody with a leaning to
a jovial, good story, and not too many scruples about
probability. The yarn about the tiger that arrived per-
van at a suburban villa is a most excellent yarn, and let
all sensible people open their mouths and swallow it
thankfully, even to the tiger not being a—No. That,
of course, is the cream of the joke, and must be
skimmed only by the reader. Cunning Murrell comes
into "Green Ginger," which will be good news for his
many friends.

"Septimus." You must clear your brain of prepos-
sitions when you open "Septimus" (John
Murray). You cannot fix your standard and proceed to
judge it, because it is by Mr. Locke, who is a literary
Puck, and rides upon thistledown when and where he
pleases. Septimus was an absent-minded inventor, who
was valeted by a retired burglar, and whose conduct of
his material existence was extravagantly impractical.
There is Puck, high on his thistledown. Septimus was,
also, a rare and beautiful soul who loved Zora, essential
woman, with—

Such love as spirits feel

In worlds whose course is equable and pure:

and married her sister to prove it. Zora was—well,
Zora, a royal beauty, whose attraction for Septimus
and others is daintily and gloriously coloured. You
fall in love with Zora yourself, before you get far into
her history, and you emerge from "Septimus" laugh-
ing, but with the tears in your eyes. It is a feast of
moonbeams, but miraculously, when he rises from it,
the guest will find himself refreshed and fed.

"The Gifted Family." Mr. Barry Pain has taken the measure
of a family—"The Gifted Family"
(Methuen)—to a nicety, omitting
nothing, and especially considering the exact value of
Stafford, the general servant. "At six o'clock on
Saturday evening the Prendergast family gathered at the
round table in the sitting-room above Mr. Prendergast's
shop in the Finchley Road." So the first chapter opens,
going on to introduce us to Juliet, who was musical, and
Ida, who taught and practised elocution, and Fred, who
was inventive and dabbled in art too, and Sandra, aged
sixteen, whose gift it was to be well beloved and to love
in return. An obscure English family, with the simple
dignity of airing no dignity, and being merely intelli-
gently industrious and affectionate and clean-minded.
A selfish, unprogressive microcosm, of course, but its
record seems to make for decency. One wonders what
Ponderevo, of "Tono Bungay," would have made of
it, and what Sandra would have made of him. . . . He
would certainly have seen something infinitely more
depressing in Stafford than the debonair goodwill
which Mr. Pain and the Prendergasts enjoyed in
her. There is humour in "A Gifted Family," and
a happy ending, and the air of pleasant ease that
runs with the pen of the ready writer.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, APRIL 10, 1909.—511

ON HER GREAT FLIGHT FROM LAKE CONSTANCE TO MUNICH AND BACK: SEINER MAJESTÄT SCHIFF "ZEPPELIN I.," THE "DREADNOUGHT" OF GERMANY'S AERIAL NAVY.

Seiner Majestät Schiff (His Majesty's Ship) "Zeppelin I." made a remarkable voyage last week. She rose from the surface of Lake Constance at five minutes past four in the morning and headed for Munich, a hundred and twelve miles away. At about nine o'clock she was close to the Bavarian capital. When over it she dipped her bows thrice to the Regent, who was awaiting her, and then made for the Oberwiesefeld, where she was to land. The high wind, however, made a descent impossible, and the air-ship sailed on, pursued by cavalry, and men on motor-cars and in a special train. At two she was at Landshut. An hour and a half or so later, she descended and cast anchor, her anchor being fixed to a cart that was buried in the earth. For the rest of the day and

during the night she rode out a storm. At eleven in the morning she set off again, reached Munich, and landed where she had sought to land on the previous day. Later she returned to Lake Constance. Not only was the length of the voyage extraordinary, but it was proved that the air-ship could land safely, and ride safely at anchor in a high wind, even a gale. S.M.S. "Zeppelin I." must not be confused with "Zeppelin I." Indeed, it is the fifth Zeppelin, although the first "official" Zeppelin of the German army. Its exact dimensions are not generally known. Its immediate predecessor, "Zeppelin IV.," had a balloon that was 426 feet in length and 43 feet in diameter. It was designed to carry twenty-five. The cost of the new air-ship is placed at £50,000.



BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

WE have seen lately a number of unusual combinations among rather extraordinary people; the principle of the strike or mutiny has extended to areas in which it was not expected. The students of Ruskin College have gone on strike about something or other. The postmen went on strike in Paris; and as I am a person with a large correspondence and an indolent temperament, I wish sincerely that they would go on strike in London. The French-strikers, as so frequently happens with that light, charming, unstable, and visionary nation, got what they wanted. Whether the young men at Ruskin Hall will get what they want I am unable to conjecture, being somewhat in the dark as to what they do want. It seems to be something about the proposed removal of the Principal and the suppression of his subject, which is sociology. Now it is certainly a just and humane act to rescue any human beings from having sociology taught to them; but, on the other hand, it is certainly not equitable to allow an honourable and satisfactory official to suffer because, with blameless intention and being, as the theologians say, in "a state of invincible ignorance," he has taught people sociology. Being confused, therefore, about the bearings of this case, I can only pass on to a more transparent and picturesque example of combination.

The best league or mutiny I know of just now is that of the British barbers. "The Amalgamated Society of British Hairdressers" has sent forth from its central office in the Swan and Sugar Loaf, Fetter Lane, a document addressed to all the citizens of these islands, warning them "in all seriousness to pause and think before again patronising a foreign barber." I never mind pausing and thinking in any time or place; it is my favourite outdoor sport. As a rule, however, I prefer to pause and think while patronising a foreign barber, or rather—to describe the social relations more correctly—while he is patronising me. The manifesto proceeds to say, still more sternly, that these alien barbers "fill official positions in the various Anarchist clubs in London, but they have ingratiated themselves into the esteem of the British public by their dishonest servility, so frequently mistaken for politeness." I never realised before that Anarchists were remarkable for excessive servility, nor, for the matter of that, barbers either. Some people are of opinion that the hairdresser's conversational analysis of the top of their heads is one which cannot, even by the most simple Briton, be mistaken for politeness. But for my part, I have always had a high respect for barbers upon this point. Theirs is the most virile and voracious of trades. They are the only shopmen who take a high professional line, and claim the candour and discretion of the physician, the lawyer, and the priest. Milliners, I am told, assure ladies that they look charming when their appearance is enough to cause a riot; florists tie on buttonholes with an air of admiration and even sentiment; booksellers show a copy of "Ponderbury on Higher Trigonometry" in a confidential way to a total stranger as if he alone could appreciate it. But barbers exist to tell men of their baldness, as priests to tell them of their sins. They insist upon reality in their relations to their clients; they are truth-tellers, the hairdressers; they are a stern, rugged, heroic race.

If it is true, however, that we have among our barbers a new breed of morbidly polite Anarchists, the

situation is no doubt serious. When we consider how utterly the man being shaved is at the mercy of the shaver, how a turn of the wrist would sever the jugular, we should desire that the operator, however harsh and realistic in speech, should be moral in intention; let him as it were, speak razors but use none. If this is to be the new Anarchist *coup d'état*, it certainly has about it something much more artistic than dynamite. It is an old-fashioned idea by now that at a special signal explosions should occur all over London. It was an idea in "The Dynamiter," I think, that at a signal the system of drainage should be broken up. But this notion has in its very silence and suddenness

newspapers. There is one passage in the journal from which I take my information on the barbers which not only fascinates, but also mystifies. The item of news ends thus: "A *Daily News* representative called yesterday on the secretary of the society, Mr. Ernest Ringler, a hairdresser in High Holborn." "We haven't exaggerated a bit the state of affairs," he said. "At least fifty per cent. of the barbers in the County of London are foreigners, and these mostly German. As soon as our society can collect sufficient funds we intend having a striking heraldic emblem made, with which every member may decorate his shop window. Then the public will be able to ascertain whether

they are patronising a respectable barber or not." Mr. Ernest Ringler seems to have a somewhat inadequate idea of the difficulties of our spiritual pilgrimage. Alas, if it were possible to invent some "striking heraldic emblem" which should invariably indicate the presence of a respectable man, life would be somewhat simpler than it is. What the "striking heraldic emblem" of the higher hairdressing may be I do not know, and I somewhat tremble to conjecture.

I assure all my beloved barbers, with tears in my eyes, that we cannot keep out the real enemies, either of their trade or mine, merely by heraldic emblems, and but little by legal regulations. The small man can always enter by the small hole: the man who will crawl can always crawl through: the man who will change his name can always change his country. Our only chance is in preserving a certain spirit, which acts against parasites as the health of the body against microbes. If some gaining power among us are not English, at least let us be English; that is, humorous, sane, tolerant, and contemptuous of pessimists. If forces increasing on this earth are not European, at least let us be European—that is, chivalrous, open-hearted, fond of our free souls, Christian. Let not the barbarian or the Oriental have conquered our hearts before he has conquered our cities. But this is at the present moment the worst danger of all—far worse than all the war scares of the Press. The worst element in the German panic is that it is such a very German panic. The English journalists who cry out against Germany are filled to the brim with the very faults that are particularly German, the weaknesses which balance the industry and amiability of that great people; they are full of pedantry, of suburban pessimism, of a fantastic faith in figures and maps, of an ignorance of men and a denial of God. The chief evil of the Yellow Peril is that it is so very yellow. The Chinese panic is really like a panic among Chinamen. The articles and romances written about the Yellow

Danger are full of the worst vices of the East; the vision of men as mere clouds of locusts; the triumph that is decked with cruelty; the war that ends in racial massacre; the silent admission that the gods are evil. It is not by this spirit that we of the West shall save ourselves or survive; if we are to win it will be as in all our legends, by a stubborn sanity and ancient instinct of honour, which counts courage so much higher than victory, that all its heroes have been defeated heroes from King Arthur to Joan of Arc, and which has defended our passes in the perilous hour by something half uttered in the horn of Roland and the lion of Thermopylae



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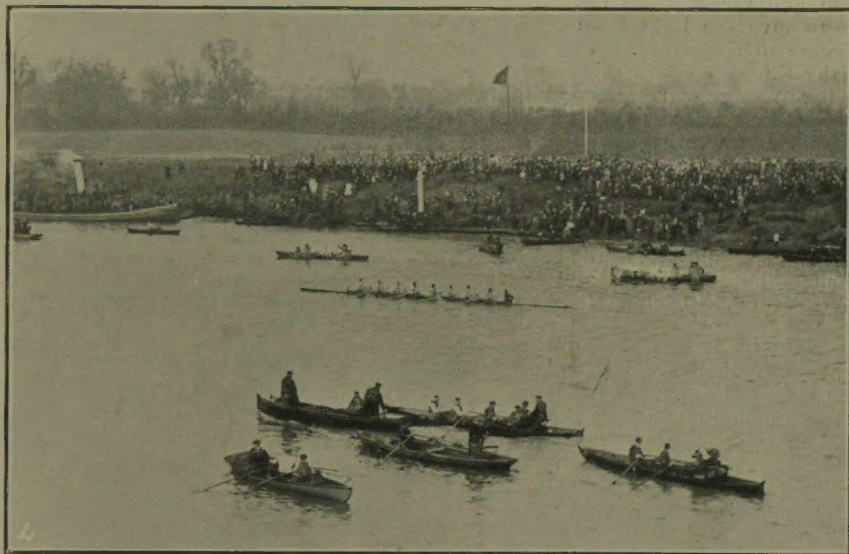
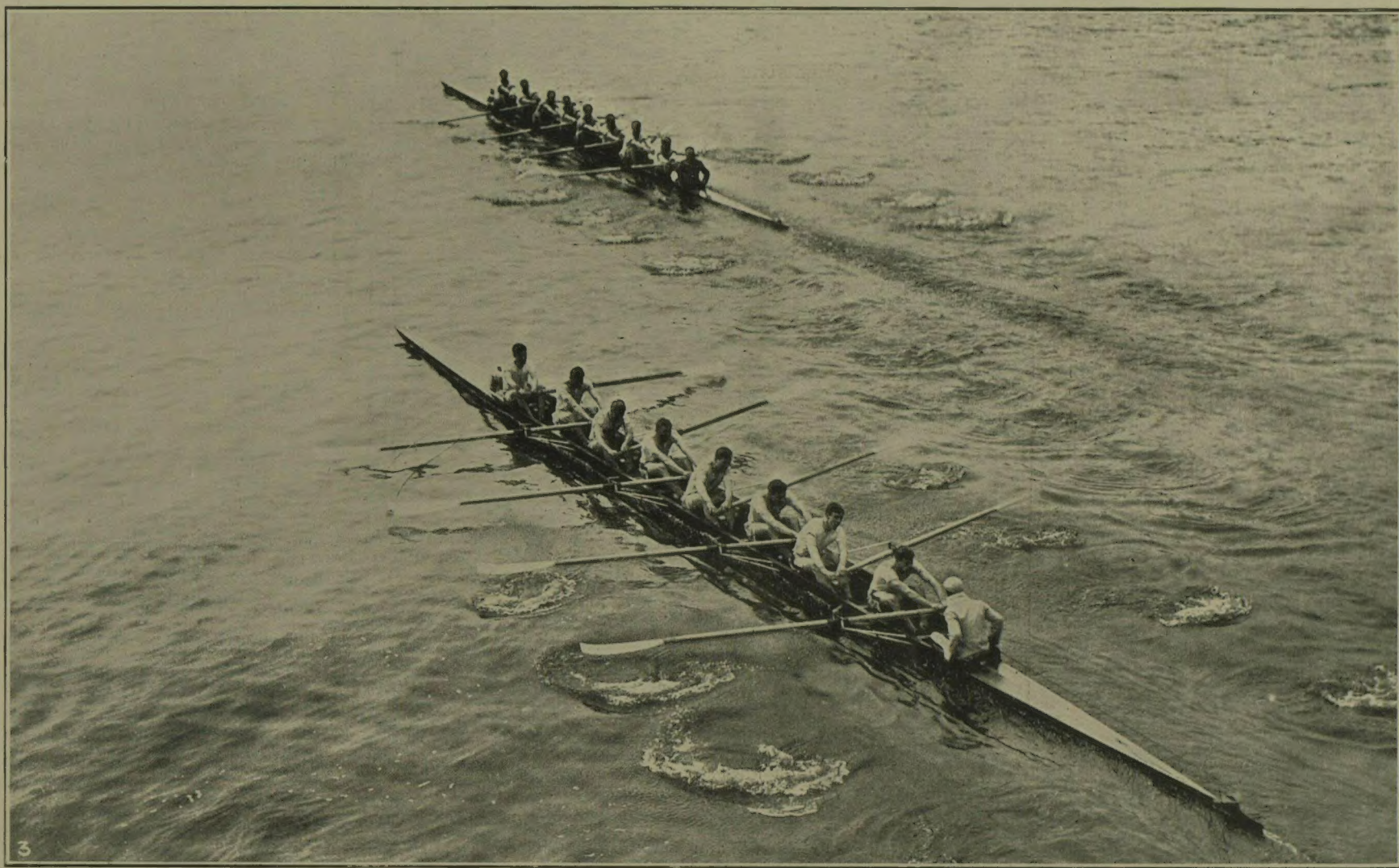
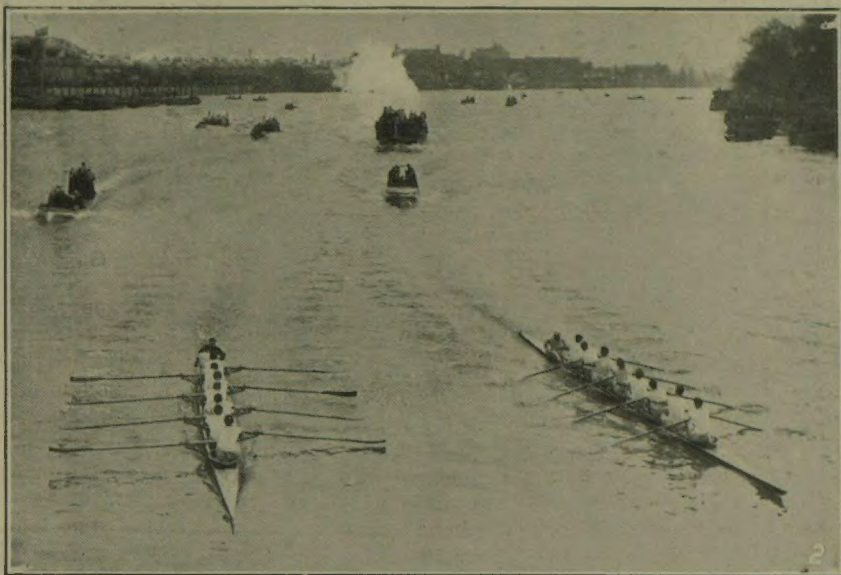
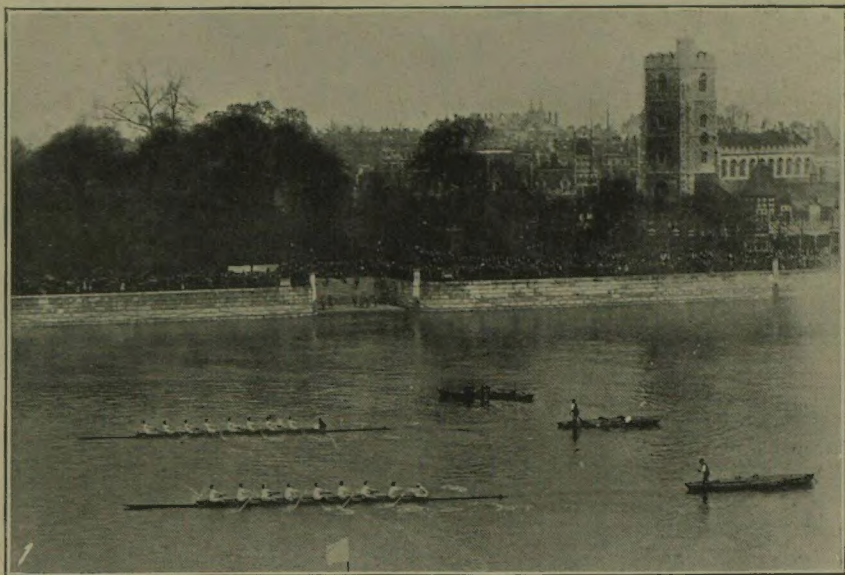
General Sir O'Moore Creagh, who has been appointed to succeed Lord Kitchener as Commander-in-Chief in India, has seen much active service. His V.C. was won in the Afghan War of 1878-80. In the China Expedition of 1900 he commanded the 2nd Brigade, and held the chief command in China in 1903. He commanded the Second Division of the Indian Army from 1904-7, and has since been Secretary to the Military Department of the India Office.

something more sweeping about it; that as the clock strikes ten every barber shall swiftly cut the throat of every British citizen sitting in the barber's chair. There could not well be a massacre more vast, faultless, instantaneous, and infallibly successful. Having done this, I suppose, the wicked German barbers would shoot out of their shops, form up in the street with all the dreadful beauty and discipline of a conscript army, and march through London, sabring our helpless population with their exquisitely sharpened and quite invincible razors. At least, I think this description of a German invasion is about as probable and as dignified as most of those which we read now in the patriotic

Photo, Lafayette.

THE RIVALRY OF GIANTS: THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE.

WON BY OXFORD, THE HEAVIEST CREW THAT HAS ROWED IN THE INTER-VARSITY BOAT-RACE: THE RACE—SOME SCENES.



1. THE START.

2. NEARING HAMMERSMITH BRIDGE.

3. AFTER PASSING BARNES BRIDGE.

4. PASSING THE WINNING-POST—OXFORD WINS.

5. THE STROKE OF THE WINNING CREW: R. C. BOURNE, AFTER THE RACE.

This year's race was literally a race of giants. Of the Oxford crew, six of the men were six feet or more in height (Kirby is 6 ft. 3½ in.); of the Cambridge crew, five were six feet or more in height, and with them the records were held by Kitching, who is 6 ft. 3 in., and Rosher and Hornidge, who are 6 ft. 3 in. The winning crew, the heaviest that has ever rowed in the race, averaged 12 st. 8½ lb.; the losers averaged 12 st. 5½ lb. Oxford have now won thirty-four times; Cambridge, thirty. The record time for the course is 18 min. 46 sec., by Cambridge, in 1900. Oxford's fastest is 18 min. 47 sec., in 1893. Saturday's time was 19 min. 50 sec. The race was particularly fine.—[PHOTOGRAPHS 1, 2, AND 5 BY SPORT AND GENERAL; 3 AND 4 BY TOPICAL.

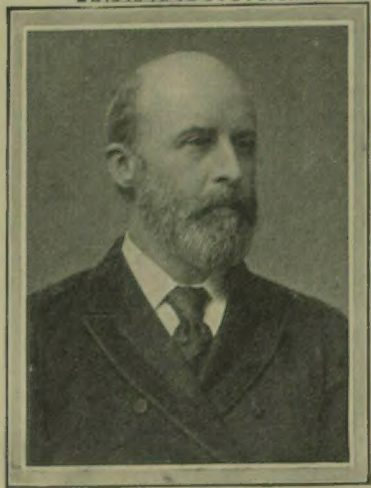


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

MR. DENNIS HIRD, M.A.,

Late Principal of Ruskin College, Resigned.

PROFESSOR
T. W. ARNOLD
Appointed Educa-
tional Adviser to
Indian Students.
Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE resignation of the late Principal of Ruskin College, Mr. Dennis Hird, has been ascribed, somewhat vaguely, to fundamental dis-

agreement between him and the committee as to the administration of the college. The students were wrong, the committee have declared, in saying that there was any intention of abolishing the study of sociology and evolution, or of Ruskin College being absorbed into the University. When the decision of the council was made known, Mr. Hird described himself as "no longer principal, but only a sort of lodger." He had not, he said, made definite plans for the future, but mentioned that he was a farmer as well as a lecturer, and that he might retire to his farm in Buckinghamshire, for which county he is a magistrate, and write books in peace. He will receive a pension from the authorities of Ruskin College. Mr. Hird is a Socialist, and had been accused, but unwarrantably, he says, of preaching Socialism and atheism at the college, and he has also stated that, on account of his Socialism, he was, in 1894, turned out of the secretaryship of the London Diocesan Temperance Society. He was then given the living of Eastnor, by Lady Henry Somerset, but had to give it up on account of a novel which he wrote, called "A Christian with Two Wives." He left Eastnor in 1896 and renounced his orders as a clergyman.

Now that so much sedition is preached in India and among Indians in England, it is especially desirable that young Indians coming to this country should have a "guide, philosopher and friend" to protect their interests and keep them in the straight path of loyalty and wisdom. A special committee on the subject some months ago recommended the appointment of "some tactful and experienced officer, familiar with Indian student ways and habits, to be placed in charge of a bureau of educational and other information." Such an appointment has now been made, and the choice has fallen on Mr. Thomas W. Arnold, Professor of Arabic at University College, London, and for the past five years assistant librarian to the India Office. Besides his personal qualifications for the post,



PERSONAL
AND
WORLD'S NEWS.

Professor Arnold has had much experience of educational life in India. He was for ten years on the staff of the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, which as a residential college comes nearer than any other Indian institution to the English public-school spirit. He was afterwards Professor of Philosophy at the Lahore Government College, and Dean of the Oriental Faculty of



DR. CHARLES
W. ELIOT,
Who Refused the
Post of American
Ambassador in London.
Photo. Bolak.

latter subject at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has been President of Harvard since 1869, and he is the author of a number of books, both of scientific and political interest.

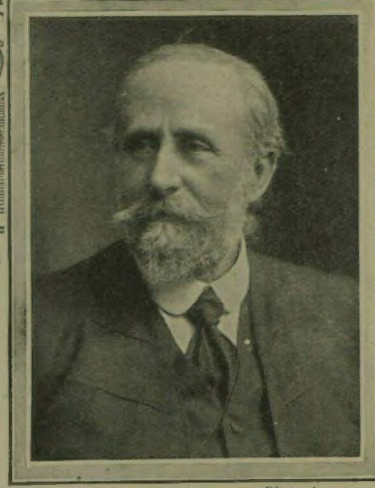


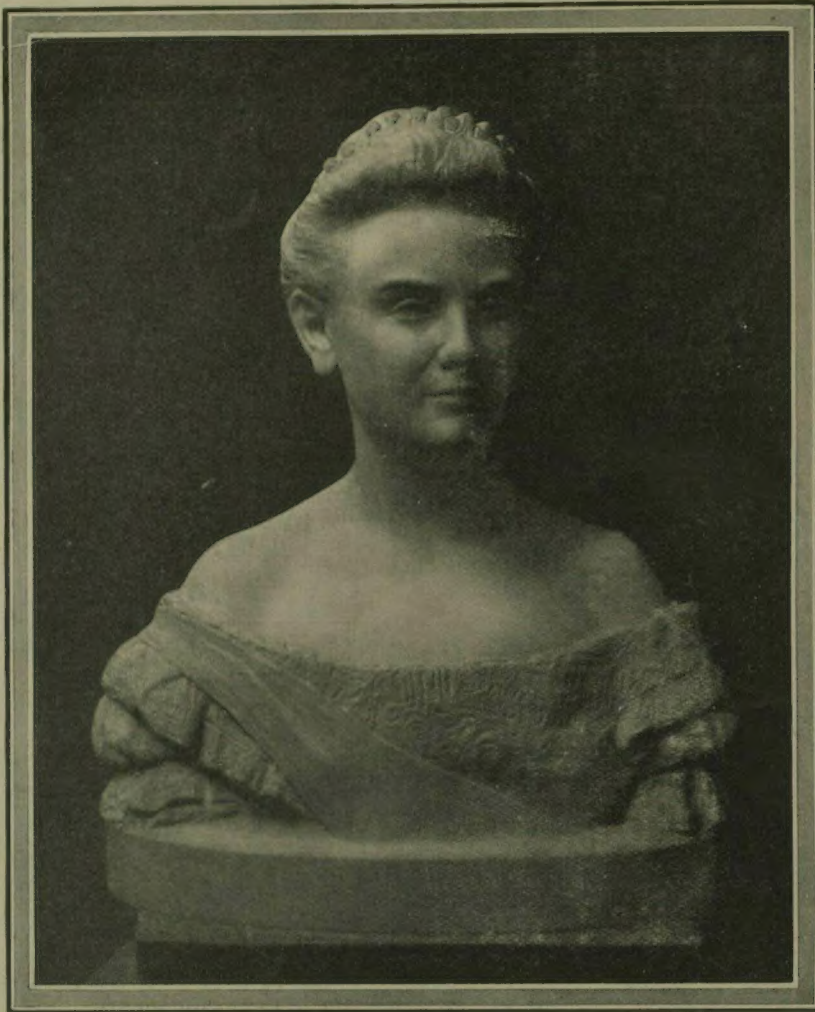
Photo. Lafayette.

THE LATE MR. READER HARRIS, K.C.,
The well-known Barrister and Founder of the
Pentecostal League.

Mr. Reader Harris, K.C., whose death occurred a few days ago, though a barrister by profession, was more widely known in the sphere of religious activity, as founder of the Pentecostal League. This League, whose members are drawn from the various Evangelical Churches, has for its central principle the idea that every Christian should be filled with the Holy Spirit. Mr. Harris had been working very hard during the past winter, attending meetings and holding Sunday evening services at Battersea Town Hall. He was sixty-one years of age. Before being called to the Bar, he started life as a civil engineer, and from 1864 to 1868 he was in the locomotive works of the Great Western Railway, and afterwards in the service of the Great Eastern Railway Company. In 1871 he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Republic of Bolivia. He was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1883, and took silk twelve years later, becoming a Bencher of the Inn in the same year (1895) and Treasurer in 1907. His practice was at the Parliamentary Bar.

His Highness Ibrahim, the Sultan of Johore, is a mighty hunter of big game, who would delight the heart of Mr. Roosevelt. The two tigers shown in our photograph, we are informed, were shot by him on Feb. 24 last, in a small but densely wooded hunting-ground, where the jungle is so thick that the sportsman has little room to make his escape if he gets the worst of the encounter. In spite of these dangers, it is said, the Sultan is in the habit of shooting on foot, and unprotected by any ambuscades or places of shelter. He has shot many tigers in this way, and has thoroughly made good his claim to be ranked as a big-game hunter. The State of Johore, which he rules, lies at the southern end of the Malay Peninsula, occupying an area of about nine thousand

[Continued overleaf.]



HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND, WHO IS AWAITING A HAPPY EVENT.

From a marble bust by Arnold Reckberg.

Punjab University. He is the author of "The Preaching of Islam," and several other books.

Holland has been awaiting, with loyal expectation, the birth of an heir to the throne, and preparations have been for some time in progress to give the little Prince or Princess a right royal welcome to the world. The question of the succession to the throne of the Netherlands makes the approaching happy event of more than usual interest, and increases the Queen's anxiety. She is the only daughter of King Willem III., who died in 1890, without male heirs. Queen Wilhelmina was born in 1880, and succeeded to the throne at the age of ten. She came of age in 1898, and was inaugurated in that year. In 1901 she was married to Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, but this union has hitherto failed to provide the long-desired heir. The sympathy and good wishes of Europe go with the young Queen at this anxious time.

For some time now the name of Dr. Charles William Eliot, the President of Harvard University, has been mentioned in connection with the appointment of a new American Ambassador in London, in succession to the Hon. Whitelaw Reid. When the offer was made to him the other day by Mr. Taft, he declined it, but was persuaded to give the matter further consideration. He has now definitely decided not to accept the post, partly, no doubt, on account of the fact that he is seventy-five, although he feels capable of years of work still. It is also to be borne in mind that such a position entails great expenses, while Dr. Eliot is not a man of wealth. As to his personal fitness for the post there was not the slightest doubt: the opinion of his countrymen, as reflected by the American Press, has been throughout unanimous on that point. Dr. Eliot began his official connection with Harvard by becoming tutor in mathematics there in 1854. Two years later he was appointed Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry, and in 1861 Professor of Chemistry. From 1865-9 he held the chair of this



A MINISTER "CAPTURED" BY A SUFFRAGETTE:
MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL AND MISS MAY DREW.

Miss Drew was one of the Suffragettes who visited the House of Commons the other day, and was more fortunate than some of her sisters in the cause, for she "captured" Mr. Winston Churchill as that Minister was leaving the House, walked with him for a considerable distance, and "lectured" him the while. Mr. Churchill "bore up" well under the strain, and appeared interested.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY L.N.A.]



FAIRY GODMOTHER TO THE COUNTRY MOUSE:
MEETING A NEW ARRIVAL AT A PARIS STATION.

Paris has now a society whose business it is to appoint ladies to meet the trains from the provinces, and shield the newly arrived country girl from the many undesirables who are ever on the wait for her. These fairy godmothers assist girls who find themselves alone in Paris, help those who are passing through to look up the best trains, and pilot them from station to station.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY ROL.]

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.

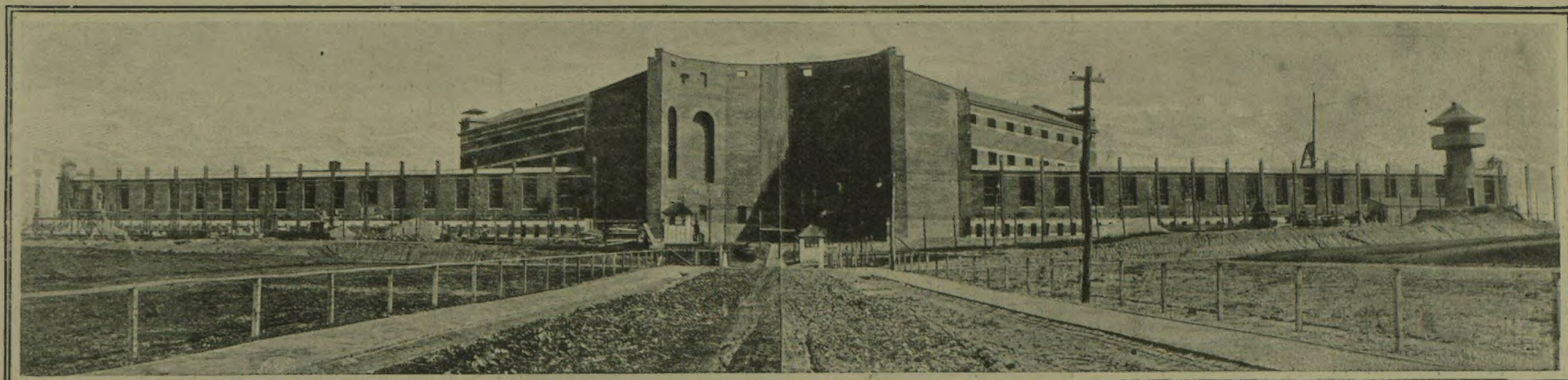


Photo. "Leslie's Weekly."

THE AMERICAN PRISON THAT HAS BEEN BURNED DOWN: THE NATIONAL MILITARY JAIL AT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

The prison was burned down the other day. Directly the outbreak occurred troops surrounded the building, and the prisoners were warned that they would be shot if they attempted to escape. Then every cell door was opened, and the convicts filed out, under the levelled rifles of the soldiers, to a special stockade. No lives were lost.

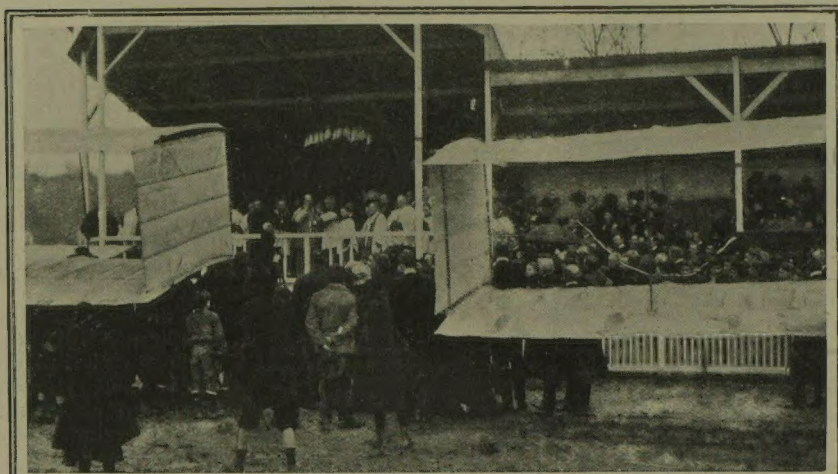


Photo. Illus. Bureau.

AN ARCHBISHOP'S RECOGNITION OF THE ART OF FLYING: THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS BLESSING PORT-AVIATION, THE WORLD'S FIRST AERODROME, AND TWO AEROPLANES.

The first aerodrome in the world, which was blessed the other day by the Archbishop of Paris, is between Jouvisy and Savigny-sur-Orge, and is known as Port-Aviation. It is rather larger than the racecourse at Longchamp, and has seating accommodation for seven thousand people. It is anticipated that many inventors of flying-machines will test their devices there, and that it will be the scene of many novel competitions.



Photo. L'Even.

PROPOSED VANDALISM IN THE CITY OF BEAU NASH: BATH STREET, BATH, PART OF WHICH IT IS DESIRED TO DEMOLISH.

It is suggested that one side of Bath Street shall be pulled down; it is said that a big hotel may be built on the site. Mr. Ernest George describes the street as "part of a scheme laid out with design and dignity in Georgian days, including the Baths and the Pump Room, with their colonnaded spaces and approaches." Needless to say, many are against the proposed vandalism.



Photo. E. Tarbuck.

THE BLIND CHAFFINCHES' "FESTIVAL": A BIRD-SINGING COMPETITION IN FULL SWING IN FLANDERS.

Bird-singing competitions are very popular amongst the peasants of the North of France and Flanders. The competing birds are blinded for the time being, their eyelids being glued together. This is done because it is believed that the birds stop singing directly they see people watching them. It is possible to separate the closed lids after the competition. Many attempts have been made to end this cruel practice. At a recent competition the winning bird trilled a thousand and ten times in the hour.



Photo. L.N.A.

UNDERGRADUATES ON STRIKE: SOME OF THE REBELLIOUS STUDENTS OF RUSKIN COLLEGE, OXFORD, WHICH IS SUPPORTED CHIEFLY BY TRADE-UNION FUNDS.

The students of Ruskin College, Oxford, went on strike the other day, chiefly because the Principal, Mr. Hird, had been asked to resign by the governing body. Ruskin College is in the main supported by trade-union funds, and is designed to provide higher education for young men, chiefly of the working classes, who are in sympathy with the cause of labour. It was decided to boycott all lectures except those of Mr. Hird.



Photo. Felici.

OPENED BY THE POPE: THE NEW PICTURE GALLERY IN THE VATICAN—THE HALL OF THE UMBRIAN SCHOOL.

His Holiness opened the new picture gallery in the Vatican some days ago. The gallery holds some three hundred works, one of the finest collections of paintings in Europe. The outstanding masterpieces have each the end of a room; and additional interest is lent to the paintings as a whole from the fact that included are a number of valuable canvases that had been hidden away and practically forgotten; notably, Lawrence's portrait of George IV., that King's gift to Pius VIII., which has been removed from the Lateran Palace.

square miles. It is under the control of Great Britain in its foreign relations. The capital, Johor Bahru, is fifteen miles north of Singapore.

Parliament. The House of Commons has adjourned for the Easter recess, after cutting out a good deal of legislative work for the Session. None of the measures yet submitted is of the sensational type, but the Irish Land Bill may share a considerable portion of the summer with the Budget, seeing that it has been reserved for Committee of the whole House, instead of being sent to a Grand Committee. The Commons had the pleasure during the debate on the Indian Councils Bill of seeing an old friend, Viscount Morley, sitting over the clock as a visitor from a rival Chamber which is not yet ended or mended, and his presence gave a touch of picturesque to an unexciting scene. Mr. Buchanan, an Under-Secretary who has distinguished himself much more in office than in opposition, displays mastery of Indian subjects as well as debating power; and criticism of the Bill from Unionists and from ex-Civil servants on the Radical benches showed that all his qualities will be tested by the discussions that are inevitable. Although apprehensive of its effect, Mr. Balfour recognised that as the Bill has gone so far, it must in its broad lines be passed. One of the proposals which were considered injudicious was that empowering members of the Legislative Councils to put supplementary questions; but Mr. Buchanan testified that the interrogation of Ministers at home saved them from "What you, Mr. Speaker, once called elephantiasis of the brain." The House enjoyed the phrase, and would have liked to know if anyone was suffering from the disease. Another addition has been made by private members to the list of Bills dealing with licensed houses. Temperance Bills they are called by promoters, but their opponents dispute the accuracy of the description. The first was a local option scheme for Scotland; this was followed by a measure further restricting the hours during which public-houses may be open in England on Sunday; and the latest, promoted by Mr. Charles Roberts, son-in-law of the Earl of Carlisle, provides for the closing of public-houses during the poll on election days. This was denounced as unnecessary, and as an insult to the working-classes; but the second reading was carried by fully four to one.

The Jewish Territorial Organisation. Disappointment, it is to be feared, will be felt throughout the various Jewish communities at the results of the commission sent out to Cyrenaica, by the Jewish Territorial Organisation (called, for short, the Ito), to examine that country with a view to its being colonised as a Jewish settlement. Although it is in all other respects a very suitable territory for the purpose, it has been found, on examination, to possess such a scanty supply of water that enormous expense would be



Photo. Hamilton.

AN ANCESTOR: THE MAN OF TWENTY THOUSAND YEARS AGO—A RECONSTRUCTION BY A SCULPTOR.

It will be remembered that we published in our issue of February 27 Mr. Kupka's reconstruction of the prehistoric cave-man whose skull was found in the Department of Corrèze. M. Emile Derre has reconstructed the same man, and it is thought that his work—here reproduced—will cause a sensation at the Paris Salon.



Photo. S. Tahya Arisher.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF JOHORE, AN INTREPID HUNTER OF TIGERS.

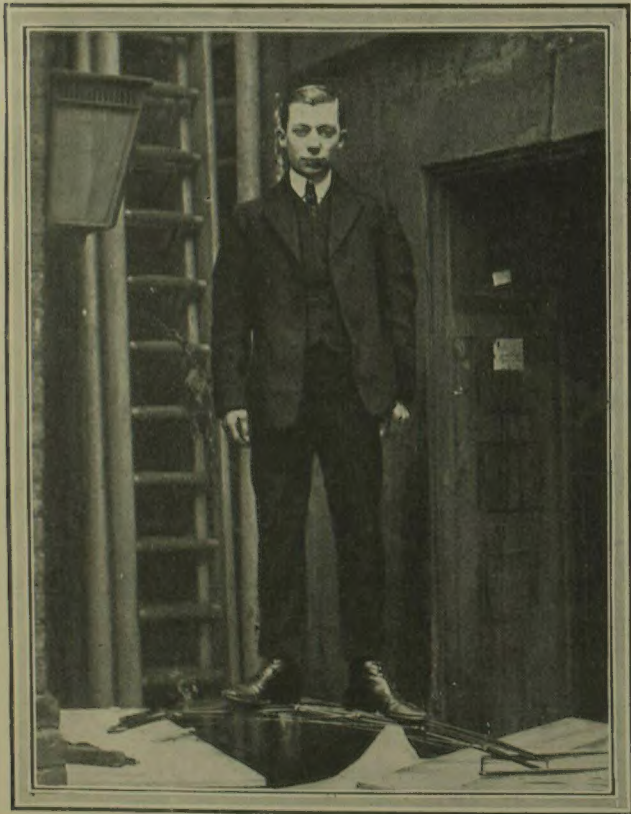
entailed to remedy this defect, and the council of the Ito has resolved to proceed no further with the scheme at present. The results of the survey, nevertheless, have been published by the Ito in a fully illustrated report by Professor J. W. Gregory, Professor of Geology at the University of Glasgow, who conducted the expedition to Cyrenaica. Copies of this report, which is very interesting, both from a scientific and an archaeological point of view, can be obtained at the Ito Offices, King's Chambers, Portugal Street, W.C. It contains a preface from the pen of Mr. Israel Zangwill, the leading spirit of the Jewish Territorial movement, dealing with the subject from a historical and political point of view. Cyrenaica has for a long time been difficult of access to Europeans, owing to the attitude of the Turkish Government, who allow no one to travel in it without an iradè. The requisite permission for Professor Gregory was obtained through the late Governor-General of Tripoli, Redjeb Pasha, an enlightened statesman who gave the cause his sympathetic support. In an appendix to the report, Dr. N. Slousch gives some interesting details as to the connection of the Jews with Cyrenaica in ancient times. Josephus regarded it as the prolongation of Palestine beyond the Nile. Jewish garrisons were established there by Ptolemy I. in 320 B.C. In 74 B.C. the Jews of Cyrenaica resisted the occupation of the country by the Romans, who allowed them a good deal of autonomy. After the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus the High Priest Ishmael sought refuge in Cyrenaica. Early in the second century quarrels arose between the Jews and the Greeks of Cyrenaica, and Rome also began to persecute the Jews there. They revolted, and killed thousands of Greeks, but eventually the Roman General Marcianus Turbo conquered and massacred them, and the entire country became a desert. Numerous fugitives sought protection among the Berbers, and in the little Roman cities of the coast, rebuilt by Rome, Jewish settlements continue to be met with in history.

The Children's Charter. Far-reaching changes in our laws come into force, as a rule, quietly and without ostentation. It is in the preliminary discussions that all the noise and uproar takes place. In the case of the new Children Act, however, which came into operation on the first of this month, there had been little political clamour, for the children, like the Navy, are (or should be) above party. Among the most important provisions of the Act are the establishment of special courts for the trial of juvenile offenders, in order to protect them from the criminal atmosphere; the regulations with regard to smoking and the supply of drink, and the provision of fire-guards in rooms where children are left alone. The latter is an especially necessary provision. Cases constantly occur of children being burnt whose mothers have gone out to work, or possibly to drink and gossip, leaving young children with an unprotected fire. Such accidents have usually been cited as proof of the inflammable character of certain kinds of clothing, but it is not the clothing that is to blame. All clothing is more or less inflammable if its wearer tumbles in the fire or plays with matches. It is not recorded, for instance, that the immortal Harriet, of Struwwelpeter fame, met her sad end through being attired in flannelette.

The Little War in Nigeria.

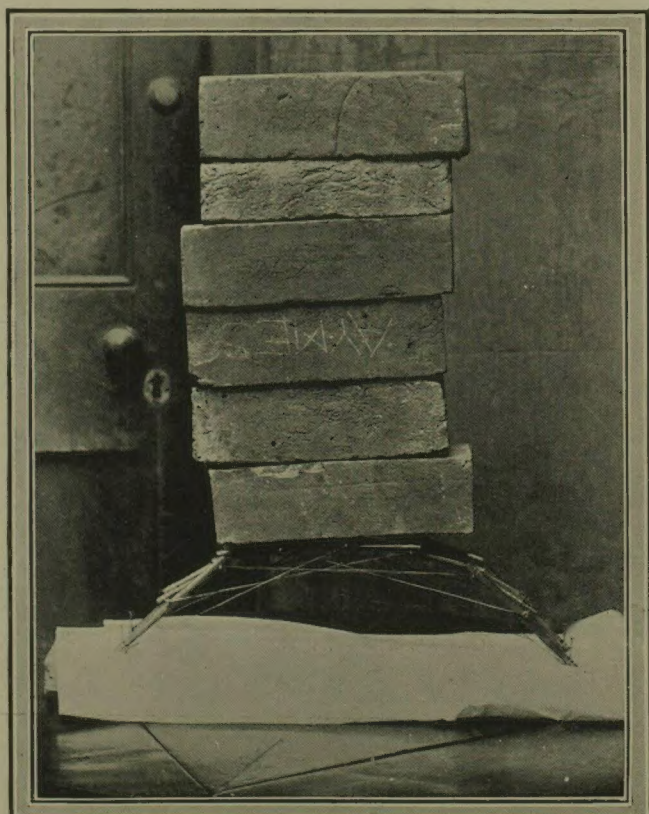
Every now and then accounts of battles with savages in distant parts of the Empire remind us that the world is not yet wholly civilised, and also that Imperial responsibilities demand the exercise of force. The region in which the latest of these "little wars" is taking place is Southern Nigeria, and details have come to hand of the fighting that occurred recently between the Anglo-German Boundary Commission and tribes of cannibals. The British force was under the command of Captain C. E.

Heathcote, of the 1st Southern Nigeria Regiment, with Lieutenants Hicks and Homan, and they had about 130 men and a Maxim. The march, through unknown country in the rainy season, was one of the most arduous ever attempted in a tropical country, the whole ground being practically under water. The natives who opposed them were of a tribe called the Gayes. They fought with unusually systematic tactics and discipline, and on several occasions detached parties of the little British column found themselves hard pressed. It is pleasant to read of the friendly co-operation of the German force with our own in this campaign. At one time Lieutenant Homan, with a small escort, was attacked by overwhelming numbers, and the lock of his machine gun broke. One of his men, Colour-Sergeant Phillips, succeeded in reaching the main camp, when help was at once sent, the Germans willingly taking part in the relief.



A BRIDGE OF PENHOLDERS, BICYCLE-SPOKES, AND IRON WIRE SUPPORTING A MAN.

A new bridge, the invention of Mr. Reginald C. Fry, is engaging the attention of the War Office. Four standard parts go to the making of it, each of these parts being used in such numbers as may be necessary. Great simplicity, therefore, is claimed for it, especially as neither nuts nor bolts are required. Further details are given under the other illustration of the invention that appears on this page.



THE NEW BRIDGE: THE 15½-INCH SPAN BEARING A WEIGHT OF ABOUT FORTY POUNDS.

A model of a 15½-inch span has been made of fourteen penholders, each 5½ inches long, eight sections of bicycle-spokes, each 4 inches long, and some iron wire. The sections of spokes form the cross-bars; the iron wire, which is of about the thickness of an ordinary pin, forms ten tie-rods coiled at the ends to embrace the cross-bars. The model will bear a weight of about forty pounds. A five-foot-long model will bear a fourteen-stone man.

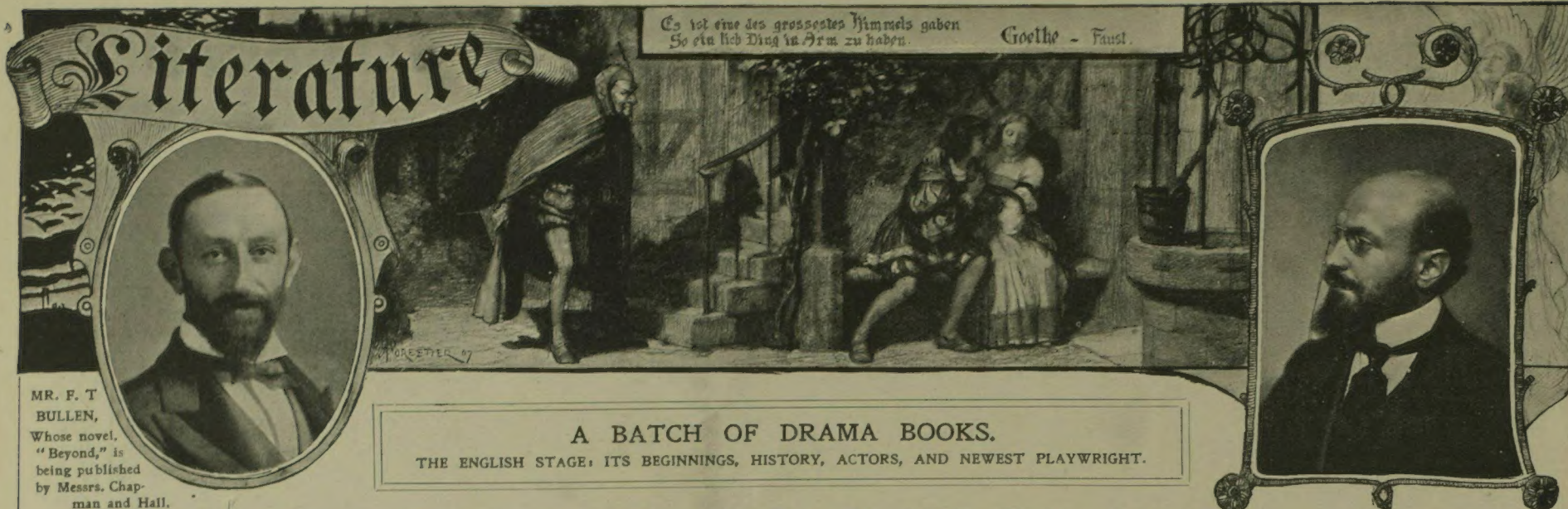
WOMEN AT THE GUN'S WHEELS: AMAZONS OF MONTENEGRO.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



PREPARING TO GUARD THEIR ONLY PORT: MONTENEGRIN MEN AND WOMEN HELPING THE HORSES
TO DRAW A GUN UP THE MOUNTAIN SIDE.

Our Illustration shows Montenegrins placing guns in such a position that they command the Bay of Antivari and the roads from Spizza. Spizza is a thorn in the flesh of Montenegro, for it commands Antivari, its only port. The field-guns, used by the Montenegrins are chiefly of Russian supply, and each is drawn by from eight to ten horses of poor quality.



MR. F. T. BULLEN,
Whose novel,
"Beyond," is
being published
by Messrs. Chap-
man and Hall.
Photograph by Elliott
and Fry.

DR. A. S. RAPPOPORT,
Whose "Royal Lovers and Mistresses"
is being published by Messrs. Greening.
Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

A BATCH OF DRAMA BOOKS.

THE ENGLISH STAGE: ITS BEGINNINGS, HISTORY, ACTORS, AND NEWEST PLAYWRIGHT.

val times, had its origins in religious ritual and folk festivals. Just as the sacred choric dances and the village revels in honour of Dionysus furnished ancient Greece with the beginnings of its tragedy and comedy, so, if we wish to find the nucleus of our own stage-plays, we must go back to the liturgical services of the Church, and watch the efforts of its clergy—very slight and tentative first of all—at the staging and dramatising of their ritual. Just as the ecclesiastical year was a continuous celebration of the events of divine history, culminating

the joyous escape of the Virgin and the Child." "Herod, Judas, and Antichrist are foils, not heroes." "The murder of Abel gradually passes into a comedy of the grotesque." In a word, we have here a kind of drama that is essentially comic rather than tragic.

"A Short History of the English Stage." The origins of our drama are also touched on—lightly—in Mr. Farquharson Sharp's "Short History of the English Stage" (Walter Scott), though its compiler is careful to state that he deals with the drama only incidentally, and is really concerned with the history of English theatres and English acting. So long, indeed, as Mr. Sharp confines himself to the remoter past and can consult authorities, he is a safe enough guide and keeps his matter fairly well in hand. But no sooner does he approach modern times than he seems to lose all sense of proportion. Three-fifths of his space are occupied with the period extending from Macready's time to 1908; and even so his records of nearly all the more important modern managements—Mr. Tree's, Mr. Alexander's, Sir Charles Wyndham's, Sir John Hare's—are curiously perfunctory and insufficient.

"Great Actors of the Eighteenth Century." A very different book from Mr. Sharp's is Karl Mantzius's "History of Theatrical Art" (Duckworth), the fifth volume of which is now issued, with the title "Great Actors of the Eighteenth Century." Here we have a historian who is at ease with his subject, and sees his material in proper perspective. Once more it is impossible not to admire the skill with which this Danish author conceals his knowledge behind a style of singular liveliness; he is never dull, even when discussing, as here, the careers and merits of dead actors. His survey includes accounts of Ekhof, Schröder, and Adrienne Lecouvreur; but for English folk the most interesting chapters will naturally be those concerned with Betterton, Cibber, Macklin, and Garrick. The historian handles the social side of the English and Continental stages with all his old imaginative picturesqueness, and his book, like Dr. Gayley's, is illustrated by reproductions of many quaint and instructive prints.

"Plays: 'The Silver Box,' 'Joy,' 'Strife.'" It is a far cry from the eighteenth century to Mr. John Galsworthy, modern of the moderns, realist writing for a stage that has long seemed incurably romantic. Uncompromising, however, though Mr. Galsworthy is, there are signs to suggest that he is conquering his public. His strike-play, "Strife," has already got past the experimental stage of matinées, has survived a week's run in the evening bill of the Haymarket Theatre, and is now running at the Adelphi, with every prospect of success. All this can but benefit our drama. It would be a disaster if an author who is in the unique position

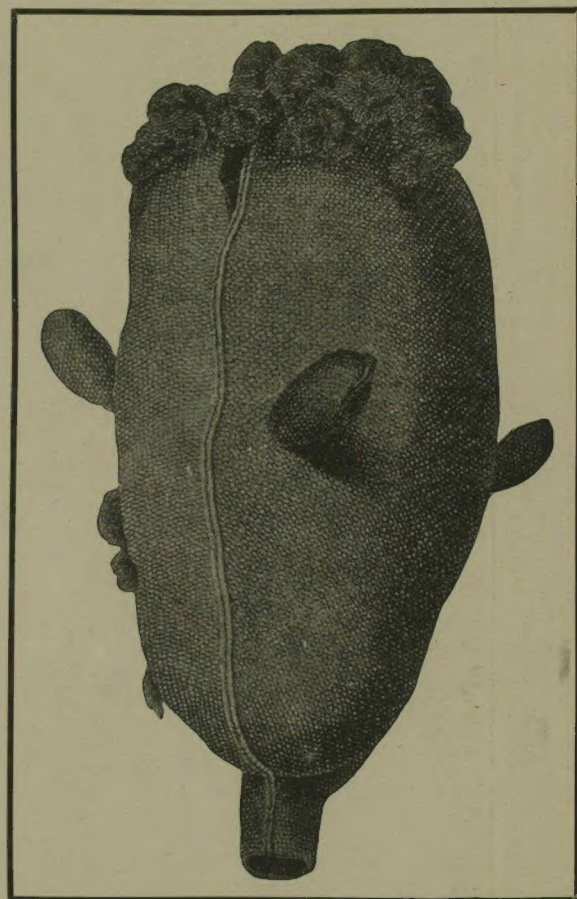
of having gained equal distinction both as playwright and novelist should be discouraged from following up so splendid an achievement as "Strife." This piece, along with "The Silver Box," and that less



THE ANCIENT STAGE AS RELIGIOUS "TEACHER": "HELL-MOUTH AND INTERIOR," FROM A FRESCO AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON. FROM "A DISSERTATION ON THE PAGEANTS OR DRAMATIC MYSTERIES ANCIENTLY PERFORMED AT COVENTRY."

Reproduced from Dr. C. M. Gayley's "Plays of Our Forefathers," by permission of the publishers, Messrs. Chatto and Windus.

in the drama of the Passion, so the liturgy contained in the sacrifice of the Mass a daily repetition of the most stupendous of tragedies. Obviously the rites of mediæval Christianity lent themselves to dramatic illustration, and no sooner was the service of Easter or Christmas Day expanded by the dialogue of chant and hymn, by pantomime and processional elaboration, than stage-history in England, as on the Continent, had already begun. It was but a step from these liturgical paraphrases to the cycles of plays covering the whole of Christ's earthly career, and extending back to the Creation and forward to the Judgment Day. When once the local church was found too small for these religious celebrations, and "pageants" were set up in the adjoining churchyard or the streets of the town, the co-operation of the municipality was not long delayed; and with the taking over of these miracle plays by the town guilds we see a drama, in its opening phases wholly ecclesiastical, on the way to becoming secularised. It is of these "Plays of our Forefathers" (Chatto and Windus) that Dr. Mills Gayley writes with no less vivacity than thoroughness of scholarship. He devotes himself more particularly, with a detail into which it is impossible in these columns to follow him, to the four famous cycles of Chester, York, Wakefield, and Coventry, and his book abounds in interesting comments on the developments of humour, realism, romance, and pathos, which methods of comparative criticism have enabled him to trace, in these different schools. One theory of his ought to be mentioned even in the most summary of notices—the theory that the miracle plays are "in essence a preparation for comedy rather than tragedy"; in most of them, he maintains, we see "the individual achieving his ends not by revolt, but by adjustment to circumstances and convention." Thus the drama of the Cross is a triumph—a case of tragedy averted. "The Massacre of the Innocents emphasises, not the weeping of a Rachel, but

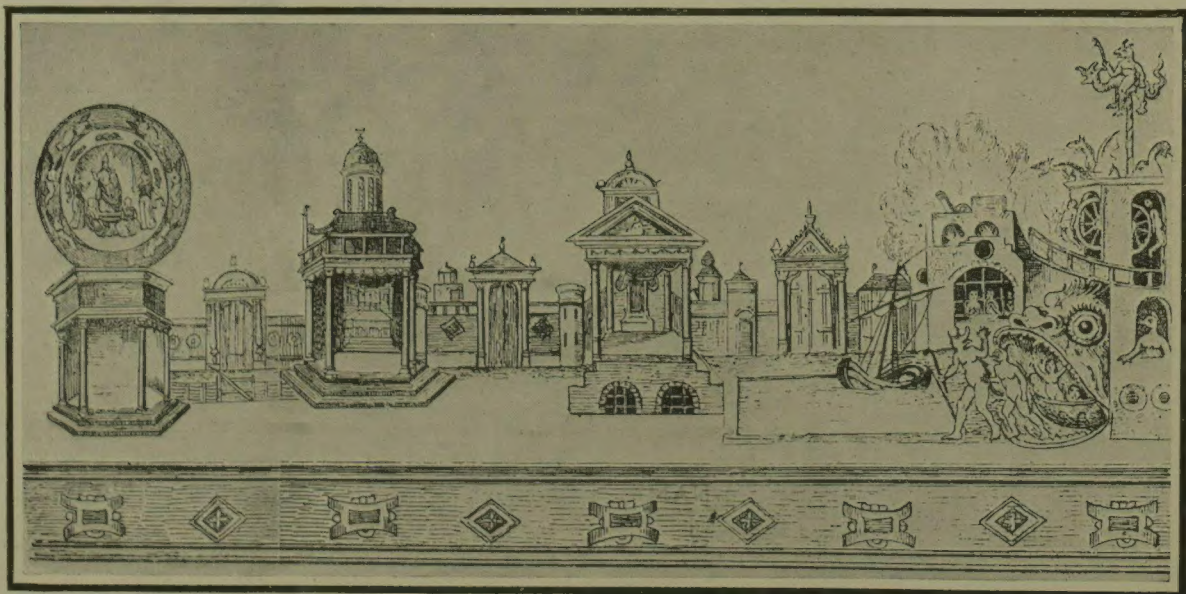


PILATE'S CLUB OR MALL (OF LEATHER AND WOOL).

"The Pilate of the Coventry Smiths' play always had a green coat and made use of a mall and balls. His mall was a club with a stuffed head (leather and wool, about a foot and a half long), which served partly for a sign of authority, but more for beating his companions and the public. The balls were perhaps the insignia of office, but more likely, since they too were of leather, they served for interludes of juggling."

Reproduced from "Plays of Our Forefathers," by permission of the publishers.

satisfactory comedy, "Joy," can now be studied in book form. It is published by Messrs. Duckworth.



THE PASSION PLAY AT VALENCIENNES IN 1547.

In France, as Petit de Julleville has shown, "the religious plays were, until the fifteenth century, known as 'ludi, representationes, historiae representandæ.' 'Mystère' is used for the first time in 1402. . . . Up to 1450 the term applies commonly to 'tableaux vivants' and pageants for royal entries. Only after that date are dramatic texts called 'mysteries.' . . . The French mysteries aim more deliberately at entertainment than their analogues of England."—Reproduced from "Plays of Our Forefathers," by permission of Messrs. Chatto and Windus.]

THE JEWELS OF A QUEEN OF THREE THOUSAND YEARS AGO:

ART TREASURES FROM A TOMB: ORNAMENTS OF QUEEN TAUSRÏT.



DISCOVERED IN "THE UN-NAMED GOLD TOMB": FROM THE JEWEL-BOX OF THE EGYPTIAN QUEEN TAUSRÏT.

The tomb in which this most interesting collection of ancient Egyptian jewellery was found is known as 'the un-named Gold Tomb,' and was excavated, in January 1908, by Mr. Theodore M. Davis, of Rhode Island, U.S.A., the well-known Egyptologist, assisted by Mr. Edward Ayrton. The tomb was discovered near that of Rameses VI., in the Valley of the Kings, 28 feet below the surface. It was filled with mud, which had to be dissolved with water. "The total result of our work," writes Mr. Davis, "was the finding of a collection of unique gold and silver jewellery, three thousand years old, practically in as good condition as it was the day it was made: the final settlement of the period of Setui II., and his relation to Tausrit." This Queen, whose personal adornments have thus been brought to light after their long burial, seems to have been heiress to the throne of Egypt in her own right, and also the wife of two successive Kings. Her first husband was King Siphtah; her second, Setui II., who probably survived her. Although the "un-named tomb" contained relics of Tausrit and Setui II., they were not buried in it. "Whether the objects were deposited here on the usurpation of Tausrit's tomb by Setnekt, or are part of a robbers' haul, it is impossible to say."

REPRODUCED FROM "THE TOMB OF SIPHTAH," BY COURTESY OF THE PUBLISHERS, MESSRS. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE AND CO.

ON AFRICA'S LONGEST RIVER: A MODERN SAILING - MATCH ON THE NILE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY MRS. LAIDLAW.



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, APRIL 10, 1909.—520

A REGATTA AT ASSOUAN: THE START.

One of the amusements of the Egyptian season is sailing, and regattas are held on different parts of the Nile. The photograph was taken from the Cataract Hotel at Assouan during a race. In the distance is the Nubian Desert.

WOULD THE BRAZILIAN "DREADNOUGHTS" BE OF VALUE TO GREAT BRITAIN IF PURCHASED BY HER?

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH OF A MODEL OF THE VESSEL COURTEOUSLY LENT BY SIR W. G. ARMSTRONG, WHITWORTH, AND CO.



THE FIRST OF THE THREE BRAZILIAN "DREADNOUGHTS" TO BE LAUNCHED: THE "MINAS GERAES" AS SHE WILL BE WHEN COMPLETED.

In view of the many suggestions that we should buy the three Brazilian "Dreadnoughts" under construction in this country, or that Germany might buy them, it is interesting to note the comments of a naval correspondent of the "Times" on the subject: "So far," he says, "as the main characteristics of defence and attack are concerned, there does not appear to be any material difference between these vessels and other ships of the 'Dreadnought' type. . . . The question may be considered in the aspect of efficiency. The machinery—possibly the best of its kind—is, from the naval point of view, out of date; all our new ships are fitted with turbines. . . . The disposition of the guns is an untried one, and opposed, it may be assumed,

to the views of our gunnery experts, or they would have adopted it. The ships, too, for the same reason, may be supposed to be insufficiently protected against gun-fire and under-water attack. At least, they have not the protection given to our vessels. It is manifest that what may be ample in this respect for Brazil may not be so for Great Britain." It has been stated by Brazil that she has no desire to sell the vessels, as she needs them for home defence. It must not be thought that because the Brazilian "Dreadnoughts" are not suited to this country's wants they are not vessels of the finest construction. They are undoubtedly being magnificently built, and are, of course, entirely suited to Brazil, if not to us.

950 OUT OF SIX MILLIONS! THE ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CLARK AND HYDE.



1. SIX-INCH QUICK-FIRING GUN DRILL.

4. COCOA ON DECK AT 5.30 A.M.

2. PHYSICAL DRILL—STRETCHING.

5. SALUTING THE FLAG AT EIGHT BELLS.

3. HEAVING-IN LORD KELVIN'S SOUNDING-MACHINE ON THE "BUZZARD."

6. PRACTISING "OUT COLLISION-MAT!"

7. A FIRE-PARTY AND ARMED GUARD LEAVING THE SHIP FOR SERVICE ASHORE.

It is to be hoped that the "Dreadnought" scare will awaken interest in the Royal Naval Volunteers, as the production of "An Englishman's Home" awakened interest in the Territorial army. At present, out of a population of six millions, London finds but nine hundred and fifty Naval Volunteers and twenty officers. When the London division was initiated, the establishment was fixed at a thousand, and is now short of fifty men. Thirty officers are necessary, and there are but twenty. Since the date of the first enrolment—that is, October 19, 1903—one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three members have been enrolled. Many of these, of course, have completed their time and resigned. On presenting himself as a candidate, each man has to pass a strict medical examination. Having passed he agrees to make himself efficient for three consecutive years, or for each year in which he does not become efficient to pay thirty-five shillings to the commanding officers for the division.

THE TERRITORIAL'S SEAMEN BROTHERS: THE ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CLARKE AND HYDE



1. A GUN'S CREW WORKING THE 47 AT THE NAVAL VOLUNTEERS' DRILL HALL AT LAMBETH

3. GUN DRILL IN THE PORT BATTERY.

5. SIX-INCH GUN DRILL

2. HOISTING MASTS DURING BOAT-DRILL.

4. SIX-INCH GUN DRILL.

6. FIELD-GUN PRACTICE.

The Royal Naval Volunteers have their floating headquarters on board the old gun-boat "Buzzard," which is moored off Blackfriars. They have also a large drill-hall across the river, at Commercial Road, Lambeth. The instruction given the men is very varied, and includes knots and splices, bends and hitches, wire-splicing, helm and compass, flag and cone, lead and line, boat pulling and sailing, sailmaker's work, etc., in seamanship; rifle and field exercise, heavy gun drill, light quick-firing gun drill, machine gun, gun-loading, Morris-tube practice, and rifle-shooting at Runemede, in gunnery. Instruction is also given in signalling, telegraphy, wireless telegraphy, and in life-saving.

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY



Temple Photo Co.
GREAT MEN OF SCIENCE.—No. LIX.,
PROFESSOR HAROLD BAILY DIXON,
Nominated New President of the Chemical
Society.



A LIQUID REFLECTOR FOR THE TELESCOPE—
MERCURY IN PARABOLIC FORM.

This new liquid reflector for telescopes owes its being to Professor Wood, of the Johns Hopkins University. On a stone block stands the apparatus, which consists of a shallow metal basin, mounted on a stand, and turned by a motor at a speed that can be varied at will. Mercury is poured into the basin, which is then set rotating slowly. As this movement increases in speed, the image reflected by the surface of the mercury increases in size, as the mercury takes the form of a paraboloid, the ideal form of surface for the reflector of a telescope. Professor Wood's apparatus has the additional value of cheapness.

a muscle, and, like all other muscles, demands control and regulation, and especially needs a stimulus

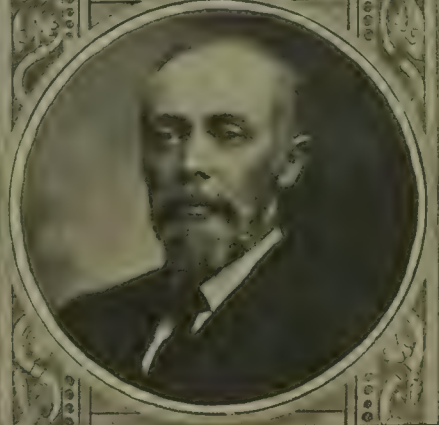


Photo. Lafayette.
GREAT MEN OF SCIENCE.—No. LX.,
DR. ERNEST HOWARD GRIFFITHS,
Principal and Professor of Experimental Philo-
sophy, University College of Wales.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE WORK OF THE HEART.

ALWAYS invested with a kind of mystical atmosphere by reason of ancient ideas and notions respecting its connection with the mind; the heart stands out prominently in all that kind of lore which concerns itself with our physical constitution. Nor does the physiologist, in his demonstration of the manner in which the heart discharges its duties, lessen the popular interest in the central organ of the circulation. Contrariwise, he may be said to augment largely that interest by revealing to us mechanisms which startle us by their complexity. The control of the heart's work is itself a feature well calculated to figure forth as a typical lesson in vital mechanics.

To begin with, the heart's affairs are regulated in a fashion which, as has been said, may be described as of automatic nature. We can certainly influence the heart through our emotions. Fear and joy exercise their respective effects on the heart, and increase or lessen, as may be, the rate of its pulsations. But the main line of the heart's work proceeds outside all wilful or conscious control. As is the case with other bodily functions (that of digestion, for example) we may declare that the characteristic of the healthy organisation is that we pay no heed to them at all. The bodily work proceeds hour by hour, not controlled by us, but for us. In the case of the heart this admirable contrivance for securing perfect action and for leaving the brain free to deal with the pressing questions of the day and hour, is perfectly illustrated. The heart possesses, first of all, a little nervous system of its own, consisting of centres or masses of nerve-cells imbedded in its substance. It is a bodily province which has secured a measure of Home Rule for itself. A physiological Isle of Man, it possesses its House of Keys for the management and control of its local affairs.

These nerve-centres stimulate the fibres of the heart to their work. The heart is

action are averted or minimised. There are occasions, for example, when stress of work besets the right side of the heart particularly—the less powerful side engaged in sending blood to the lungs for purification. Now, under excessive work this right-heart calls for relief, and obtains it by a curious mechanism. A special nerve is placed at the service of the heart, called the "depressor." It is the duty of this bodily telegraph-wire to carry messages, not to the heart, but from it; and the centre which receives such messages is one in the lower part of the brain, which may be described as a kind of sub-office, dealing with the blood-vessels of the body. When the heart is therefore over-pressed by its work, a message speeds along the depressor nerve to the sub-office in question. This office, in its turn, issues forth an order which has the effect of relaxing the tension of the blood-vessels. They expand or dilate, and as it is easier for the heart to send blood through wide tubes than through narrow ones, we note how heart-stress is relieved in this simple but efficient fashion.

A great physician once remarked that, despite its complexity, there was no organ of the body readier to adapt itself to circumstances or more capable of repaying ordinary care than the heart. This is very true, and an appreciation of that fact should cause us all the more carefully to follow the Wise Man's advice and to keep our heart with all diligence. When we have regard to the tremendous work the heart accomplishes, we might well with Wesley say—"Strange that a harp of thousand strings should keep in tune so long." Estimated in scientific fashion, a man's heart in twenty-four hours performs an amount of work which, if represented by the energy demanded for a big lift, would raise 120 tons weight 1 ft. high. Such a calculation can be accurately determined by measuring the force expended in one beat or cycle of movement of the heart and multiplying the short work into that of the day. Thus in no small degree does the heart's labour contribute to swell the big total of the energy the human engine expends each day it lives.

ANDREW WILSON.



DRINK IN A PLANT: DRAWING AN AMERICAN BEVERAGE FROM AN AGAVE.

The agave belongs to that genus of plants that includes the American aloe, which, as a matter of fact, is the best-known species. The sap of this, when fermented, is the Mexican beverage pulque, which resembles cider, but is described as having the odour of bad meat. The plant is tapped just as the flowering stem is about to burst forth. Into the hole made by his knife, the collector of the sap plunges the thin end of his gourd, an example of which is seen in the small illustration. Then, applying his mouth to the opening, he draws the air from the gourd, and so causes the sap to rise in the gourd. When this is full he empties it into the goatskin bag he carries, and starts afresh.

to compel the contraction of its fibres. So its nervous local parliament keeps to its duty, and ensures the regular and rhythmical contractions through which the blood is dispatched from each side of the heart on its appropriate mission. But investigation reveals to us that certain of the local centres have the function of restraining or slowing the heart's action. The organ, like a horse, has thus not only the whip or spur to quicken, but also the bit to check and restrain. Now, these two kinds of centres are under the control of two special nerves, which issue forth from the nervous systems, whereof we possess two—the brain system and another known as the "sympathetic," this last connected with the other system, regulating the automatic actions of the frame. The nerve which the sympathetic system sends to the heart tends to quicken its action, and, normally, to keep it pulsating in time and tune. The brain-nerve, or "vagus" as it is called, on the other hand, exercises a slowing-down action on the heart. It is to the heart what the bit is to the horse.

Thus the heart is perfectly controlled in its speed, and so far appears as a bodily engine, whose work is regulated to correspond with the variations inseparable from life's demands. But this is not the whole story of the heart's work. Just as an engine may be supposed to have a governing apparatus which will prevent it racing and relieve stress and strain, so the heart exhibits a most wonderful self-acting mechanism, whereby the effects of excessive



AN X-RAY STEREOSCOPE.

A hundred and seventy years after Wheatstone's invention of the reflecting form of stereoscope comes the application of the principle of the stereoscope to X-ray work. It may be worth while to give the definition of the stereoscope, according to the "Imperial Dictionary": "The stereoscope is an optical apparatus which enables us to look upon two pictures taken under a small difference of angular view, each eye looking upon one picture only, and thus, as in ordinary vision, two images are conveyed to the brain which unite into one, and exhibit the objects represented under a high degree of relief."



A "PERPETUAL MOTION" MACHINE.

This contrivance is described as a "perpetual motion" machine, and it is true that the disc will move round and round for an exceedingly long time. The disc is held in position by a number of threads in such a way that it does not touch the "axle." Part of the disc rests in the water in a bowl. The water causes the immersed threads to contract, and thus the disc becomes, as it were, too heavy, and turns until the normal position with regard to the "axle" has been regained. This operation is repeated mechanically and continually, so that the disc is always turning.

WILL MR. ROOSEVELT BE ARRAYED AS ONE OF THESE?

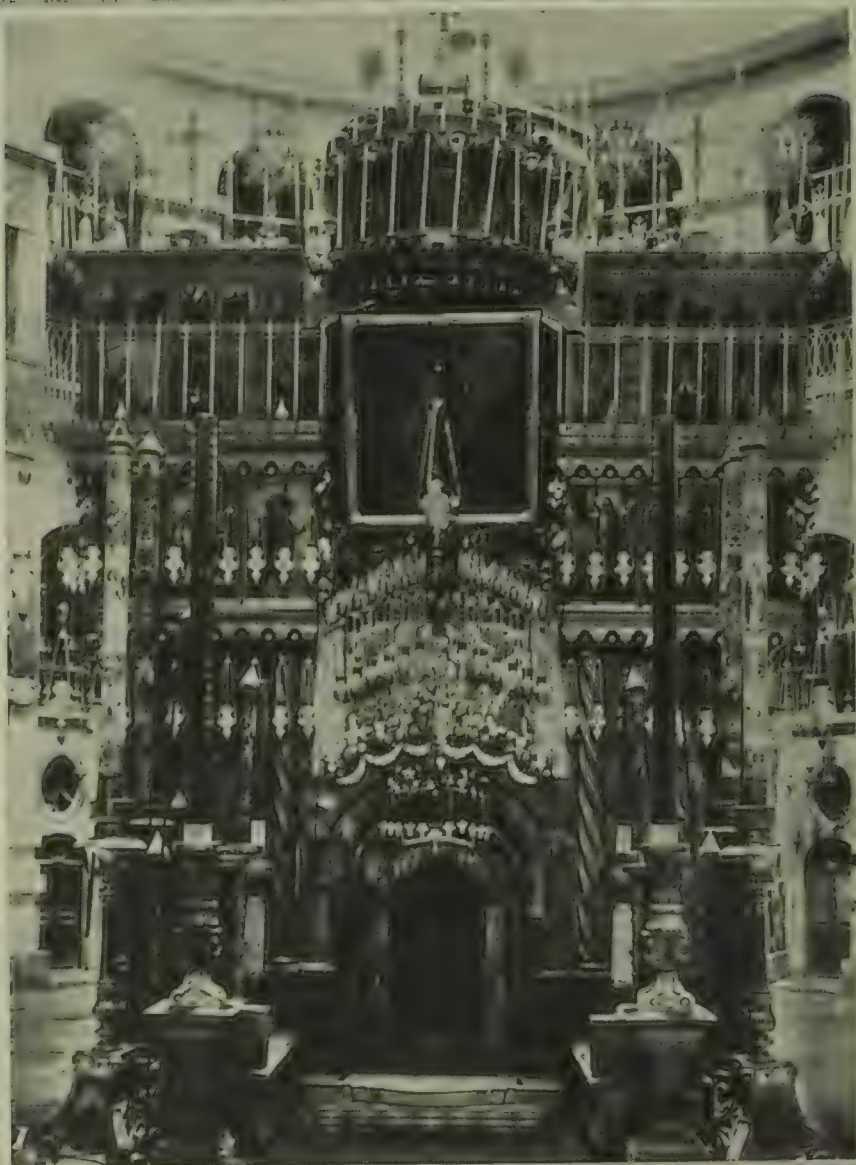
PHOTOGRAPH (TAKEN BY THE MACQUEEN AND DUTKEWICH EXPEDITION) SUPPLIED BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD.



A PEOPLE'S RECOGNITION OF A MAN WHO, SINGLE-HANDED, KILLED A LION WITH A SPEAR: SWAHELIS ABOUT TO BEGIN A CEREMONIAL DANCE IN HONOUR OF THE EVENT.

Our photograph shows a group of Swahelis, suitably arrayed according to their lights, about to begin a ceremonial dance in honour of the feat of a young man of their people, who, with nothing but a spear, killed a lion single-handed. The hero of the occasion himself is also shown (X). We quite expect to see before long a photograph of Mr. Roosevelt arrayed in some such garb.

THE CHURCH ON WHICH ALL CHRISTIAN THOUGHT CENTRES AT EASTER TIME: THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE AT JERUSALEM.



1. THE FRONT OF THE ORNATE SEPULCHRE BENEATH THE CENTRAL DOME OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.
3. THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, SHOWING THE "WINDOWS" THROUGH WHICH THE HOLY FIRE APPEARS.

2. THE ENTRANCE TO THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, AND THE CHAPEL CONTAINING THE STONE ON WHICH THE ANGELS SAT AT THE RESURRECTION.
4. THE TOMB—THE INNER CHAMBER OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE IN THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

The Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem was consecrated in 336. The original building has changed a good deal in form during the passage of the years, and a great part of it was rebuilt after the fire in 1808. Within it is the Sepulchre proper, which is enclosed in a sixteen-sided chapel beneath a dome of 65 feet in diameter. A good deal of the twelfth-century church of the Crusaders, which originally was not a part of the Holy Sepulchre, is included in the present building.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE AMERICAN COLONY, JERUSALEM.]

SEEKERS OF A SACRED FLAME: THE CEREMONY OF THE HOLY FIRE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY THE AMERICAN COLONY, JERUSALEM.

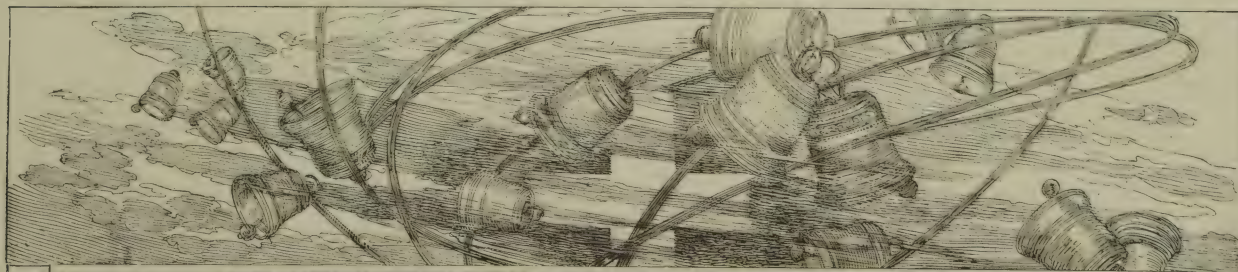


ON THEIR WAY TO LIGHT THEIR TORCHES: PILGRIMS AT THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE AT JERUSALEM DURING EASTER.

Some twenty thousand pilgrims visit Jerusalem at Easter time, and take part in the ceremonies observed. Their religious feeling reaches its height on the occasion of the ceremony of the Holy Fire, which takes place on the Saturday before Easter. Two priests enter the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and a few moments later a tongue of flame issues from one of the small "windows" in the Tomb of Christ. It is the object of each pilgrim to light the little torch he carries at this flame, and, further, it is his object to keep this torch alight as long as possible. Therefore he bears the torch in a specially constructed tube, and on occasion keeps it burning for seven or eight months.

SOUND ON CANVAS: THE SONG OF THE BELLS RECORDED BY THE BRUSH.

FROM THE PAINTING BY ALBERT MAGNAN; REPRODUCED BY PERMISSION OF MESSRS. BRAUN CLEMENT AND CO.



LIVING NOTES: THE CLANG AND CLAMOUR OF THE EASTER BELLS.

SPAIN, THE LAND OF EASTER CEREMONY: "THE PASSION."

REMARKABLE TABLEAUX THAT FIGURE IN THE GOOD FRIDAY PROCESSION AT SARAGOSSA.



THE FLAGELLATION.



THE CROWN OF THORNS.



THE CRUCIFIXION.



THE DESCENT FROM THE CROSS.

The procession in which these tableaux figure takes place in Saragossa on Good Friday. The figures themselves are of considerable interest, and are excellent representatives of the old religious art of Spain.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY JUDEZ.]

SPAIN, THE LAND OF EASTER CEREMONY: "THE PASSION."

REMARKABLE TABLEAUX THAT FIGURE IN THE GOOD FRIDAY PROCESSION AT SARAGOSSA.



THE ENTRY INTO JERUSALEM.



THE LAST SUPPER.



IN THE GARDEN OF OLIVES.



ON PILATE'S BALCONY.

The cathedral of Saragossa is celebrated throughout Spain for its sanctuary. To this many pilgrims are attracted, especially at Easter time. Saragossa itself is the old Cæsarea Augusta. Its University was founded in 1474. Among its curiosities is a leaning clock-tower 275 feet in height, and an 820-foot bridge of seven arches, which dates from the fifteenth century. The ancient bishopric of Saragossa became an archbishopric in the early fourteenth century. Saragossa boasts further a number of Roman remains.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY JUDEZ.]

EVERY HOTEL ITS BOWLING-ALLEY: SOCIETY'S NEW PASTIME.

DRAWN BY LELONG.



AFTER DINNER AT A FASHIONABLE HOTEL: A BOWLING-MATCH.

Bowling is becoming exceedingly popular on the Continent, and many of the larger hotels of the Riviera and of Switzerland have a bowling-alley. To this those staying in the hotel repair for matches, both men and women playing.

USED WHEN THE EASTER BELLS ARE SILENT.

DEVICES PECULIAR TO THREE DAYS OF HOLY WEEK.



1. THE MATRACA, A WOODEN CONTRIVANCE OF THE XYLOPHONE ORDER, WHICH IS BEATEN BY HAMMERS FIXED TO ITS AXIS—IN THE BELFRY OF BARCELONA CATHEDRAL.

2. THE TYPE OF Mallet USED IN MANY DISTRICTS FOR STRIKING ANY OBJECT THAT WILL GIVE A SUITABLE SOUND.

3. A HAND-CLAPPER WITH TWO HINGED WOODEN FLAPS THAT STRIKE THE WOODEN BODY.

4. A HAND-CLAPPER POPULAR IN SPAIN, ALSO CALLED "MATRACA."

5. A HAND-CLAPPER WITH THREE CLAPPERS, USED AT PALERMO.

6. A WOODEN HAMMER THAT SWINGS BACKWARDS AND FORWARDS, AND STRIKES A BOARD, USED IN SPAIN AND ITALY.

7. HORN-BLOWERS IN AUVERGNE.

8. THE GREAT METAL TRUMPET IN USE ON THE BELFRY OF AMBERT (AUVERGNE).

9A. A RATTLE USED IN HUNGARY.

9B. A RATTLE USED BY THE TRAPPIST MONKS IN FRANCE.

10. BLOWING A SHELL ON THE BELFRY OF ST. CERNEUF, AUVERGNE.

11. A CLAPPER WITH TWO HINGED METAL STRIKERS (SIDE VIEW AND FRONT VIEW), USED IN FRANCE AND IN ROME.

12. A BOARD THAT IS STRUCK BY TWO IRON BALLS THAT HANG ON CHAINS AND MOVE IN CIRCLE, USED AT SIENNA.

13. A CLAPPER WITH FOUR HINGED METAL STRIKERS, USED AT NAPLES.

14. A GREAT RATTLE, USED AT ROME.

15A. A RATTLE WITH A TOOTHED WHEEL AND A METAL SPRING, USED IN ITALY.

15B. A RATTLE WITH METAL SPRINGS, USED IN ITALY.

16. AN EARTHENWARE JAR WITH A SKIN, STRETCHED OVER THE TOP AND PIERCED BY A WOODEN STICK. THE NOISE IS OBTAINED BY RUBBING THE STICK WITH THE HAND.

17. A SO-CALLED "JEW" OF SAN FRATELLO, WHO BLOWS A TRUMPET AND RATTLES CHAINS.

The Roman Catholic Church does not ring its bells on the Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of Holy Week, and such devices as those illustrated take the place of the bells until Resurrection Morning.—[DRAWN BY G. AMATO].

ART · MUSIC · and · the · DIANA ·

ART NOTES.

MERYON, the son of an English doctor and a Spanish mother; a sailor, madman, and, above all, an etcher, is very finely represented in Messrs. Obach's exhibition of prints. In a blank wall, on a threatening line of mysterious windows, in the queer balloons and demons seen floating over the Paris of his etchings, his genius shows itself to be terrified and fantastic, but otherwise it is wholly sane. The calm majesty of



Photo. Ellis and Walery.
A STUDY IN MAKE-UP.—I.: MISS NANCY PRICE IN PRIVATE LIFE.

the sky in "Le Petit Pont" or "La Pompe de Notre Dame," is not at all suggestive of the feverish hand and mind that went to its making. But in actual life the symptoms of Meryon's madness were easily recognisable, and he was put into the madhouse where Bracquemond made the familiar drawing of "le sombre Meryon, au grotesque visage," as the sitter described himself. He imagined that he was followed by Jesuits, and once he accused the Society of clandestinely and maliciously washing with potass, or some other unfriendly fluid, a print of his while it was hanging in a gallery.

Meryon's companions at Obach's are Dürer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Sir Francis Seymour Haden, Mr. D. Y. Cameron, and Mr. Muirhead Bone. So well are their etchings chosen and disposed that here is



A STUDY IN MAKE-UP.—II.: MISS NANCY PRICE AS DINAH KIPPIN IN "THE FOUNTAIN."

an occasion for the renewal and strengthening of one's delight in many masterpieces of the graver's art. The mighty "Melancholia," the immortal "Three Trees," are presented in good impressions; and the Venetian etchings, made when Whistler was at the height of his achievement, show that which was long taken for artistic prevarication or affectation to have been a masterly appreciation of certain mysterious aspects of nature. If these prints mark the high tide of his achievement they also recall the low ebb of his fortunes, for, while they were in the making, previous plates, having been seized by Whistler's creditors, were being sold for a few shillings at Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge's auction-rooms. It was ever after a matter of annoyance for Whistler to remember that a representative of the British Museum Print Room was at that sale, and a very fortunate bidder.

Mr. Muirhead Bone's studies of civic architecture, more often in course of construction or demolition than in the staid middle periods of existence, are well known; and the five plates chosen to represent him in the august company at the Obach Gallery—his "Glasgow Shops" is back to back with Dürer's "The Great Rider"—will promote his good repute. Forgetting Meryon, let us very honestly praise the print of "Somerset House," with Waterloo Bridge—the best-appreciated of London bridges since the moment of its opening, when Constable assisted with his brushes and palette—finely introduced. Again forgetting Meryon—for how, remembering "La Tour de l'Horloge," should we be satisfied with anything else in the same kind?—let us be enthusiastic for Mr. Bone's "Ayr Prison." Mr. Cameron and Sir Francis Seymour Haden likewise contribute etchings of notable style and value.

Among other exhibitions now open is the hundred and thirty-first of the Royal Society of British Artists. Mr. Alfred East's



Photo. Mishkin Studio.
"SALOME" IN AMERICA: M. DALMORES AS HEROD.

presidential influence seems, even thus late, to be of good effect, and the election of Mr. Arthur Streeton, the Australian, to membership is another signal of the renaissance of Suffolk Street. For Mr. Fred Footet's compositions we have a kindness of some standing; such sincerity as his seems



MAURICE MAETERLINCK'S "SISTER BEATRICE," AT THE COURT: THE MIRACLE OF THE FLOWERS.

to be no part of the programme followed by the majority of the Royal, but in consequence, British Artists. The noted lecturer, Sir Hubert von Herkomer, sends a forceful portrait of the late Mr. Rudolph Lehmann.

Miss Ellen Heath's work at the Walker Gallery is suggestive of the Newlyn School. Miss Heath seems, like Mr. Wilbur Wright, to have seen the wind itself, and she has caught the complexion of the storm-swept trees. Miss E. F. Moore shows water-colours that



Photo. Mishkin Studio.
"SALOME" IN AMERICA: M. HECTOR DUFRANNE AS JOKANAAN.

are no more than generally successful, but the "View of Colchester" and "Evening" are pleasing in part. E. M.

MUSIC.

TO the full extent that a plucky endeavour may be held to excuse a modest accomplishment, Miss Julia Cook-Watson may claim forgiveness for the first recital of her own compositions, given at the Æolian Hall last week. A quartet for violin, 'cello, harp, and piano, a violin solo, pianoforte soli, a 'cello solo, and several songs, made up the programme; and Miss Julia

Cook-Watson, not content with composing the music for everything, had written the words of some of the songs, and interpreted her own pianoforte compositions. Unhappily, the trail of the amateur was over all the work; the music and the verses proved equally commonplace, and the efforts of such conscientious and gifted artists as Miss Alice Mandeville, Mr. Watkin Mills, and others who assisted at the recital proved powerless to give the work interpreted a suggestion of vitality. Miss Cook-Watson is not without a certain measure of talent, but that talent has obvious limitations, and the composer would do well to give some years to serious study. Her music does not suggest that she has worked very hard at the somewhat dull studies that pave the road to coherent composition. More than once she was an unconscious echo of those who have gone before—Schumann, Rubinstein, and Grieg, to name a few. She was ill advised, too, in setting the words of her songs between words by Shelley and Kipling. In a drawing-room much may pass muster that becomes utterly insignificant on the concert platform. But the standard of the modern recital in London is a high one, and if Miss Cook-Watson proposes to challenge criticism with a second recital of her work she will be well advised to postpone it until a long course of hard work has brought her gifts to concert pitch. And when the first spell of study is over she might rest contented with pursuit of distinction in one or two branches of art; at present in undertaking a great deal she has succeeded in accomplishing nothing.

The fantastic title of "America's Festival Soprano," assumed by Madame Anita Rio, doubtless with all necessary justification, might possibly prejudice some people against her; to sensitive ears there is, perhaps, a faint suggestion of the late Mr. Phineas Barnum's methods about it. Happily, Madame Rio's talent is far more pleasing than her title. She uses a well-trained, sympathetic voice with ease and fluency. Of the songs she sang, the English and French were best rendered, but the singer did not seem to find difficulty in any. The chief fault in her work lies in the apparent lack of complete appreciation of the deeper significance of good songs, this fault being most noticeable in the selection from Schubert, Schumann, and Strauss. Many a singer who lacks a part of Madame Rio's gifts will find readier access to the heart of an audience. It is essential for the full enjoyment of a song that it should be interpreted with insight and sympathy as well as technical excellence: a song cannot be used merely as a vehicle for the display of a pretty voice and a good technique. If it be intended to appeal strongly to the lover of music, more will be required for its satisfactory presentation. When Madame Rio learns to interpret as well as she sings, it is likely that her work will be very successful, and that she will challenge comparison with many who dwell in the high places of music.



Photo. Dover St. Studios.
THE NEW "MERRY WIDOW": MISS EMMY WEHLEN AS SONIA IN THE FAMOUS MUSICAL PLAY AT DALY'S.

NOT FOR THE JEW: THE ITO'S FRUITLESS QUEST.

A LAND WITH A JEWISH PAST; BUT NOT A JEWISH FUTURE.



CYRENE (THE MODERN GARNA), THE RUINED TOWN OF CYRENAICA, WHICH HAS MANY JEWISH ASSOCIATIONS, AND WAS SUGGESTED AS A POSSIBLE SCENE OF A GREAT JEWISH SETTLEMENT: THE TOMBS ON THE EASTERN NECROPOLIS AND THE ROMAN ROAD TO MARSA SUSA (APOLLONIA).



A FRAGMENT OF THE OLD ROMAN CASTLE, GASR EL MIGDUM.



TOMBS CUT OUT OF THE LIMESTONE ON THE SIDE OF THE HILL AT SHIAHAG.



THE NORTH-EASTERN NECROPOLIS OF CYRENE, SHOWING, ON THE LEFT, THE OLD ROMAN ROAD TO MARSA SUSA.



THE CARAVAN OF THE COMMISSION SENT OUT BY THE JEWISH TERRITORIAL ORGANISATION WITH THE OBJECT OF REPORTING UPON CYRENAICA, AS A "TERRITORY UPON AN AUTONOMOUS BASIS FOR THOSE JEWS WHO CANNOT OR WILL NOT REMAIN IN THE LANDS IN WHICH THEY AT PRESENT LIVE."

A commission was recently sent out by the Jewish Territorial Organisation (otherwise the Ito) to examine the territory proposed for the purpose of a Jewish settlement in Cyrenaica, the great projection of land on the northern coast of Africa, between Egypt and the Gulf of Sidra (the Great Syrtis). As Mr. Zangwill points out in his preface to the Report, it has never been the Ito's view that their colonists are to enjoy either a feather-bed or a fireproof existence: "The Jew, if he wishes to obtain a land of his own, cannot be wholly guaranteed from those risks which were cheerfully run—generally for far smaller objects, by the founders of every one of those united States to which the Jew now hies him with such a sense of security." Nevertheless, it is not likely that Cyrenaica will be adopted by the Ito. It has various good features, but water is very scarce. It has a great classical and Jewish past; indeed, according to the records of native historians, there once ruled over a Jewish State in Cyrenaica a warlike Jewish Queen. The expedition was conducted by Dr. J. W. Gregory, Professor of Geology at the University of Glasgow, to whose work the Ito pays high tribute.

(See Article elsewhere in this Number.)

AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

MR. ANGUS HAMILTON,

Whose "Problems of the Middle East" is to be published by Mr. Eveleigh Nash.

ANDREW LANG ON THE FORTUNES OF BOOKS.

CURIOUS are the fortunes of books! About 1415 a Norman scribe wrote a school-book, with French rhyming couplets, each couplet followed by an English translation, not in rhyme. He called it "Femina," "The Woman," and his purpose was to enable English ladies to teach French to their children. He knew English about as well as the Portuguese author who wrote a similar book, "dedicated at the young," as he said.

The manuscript lay in Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1703 was mentioned by the learned Dr. Hickes. It is a digression, but I have a grudge at Dr. Hickes. He knew what really happened on that woful bridal night when the Bride of Lammermoor stabbed her husband. He knew, because he had been told all about it, first by the Duke of Lauderdale, next by the bride's father, Dalrymple of Stair. But what the Doctor knew he refused to tell, on the paltry but scientific pretext that his memory might not be absolutely accurate.

So much for Dr. Hickes. In 1843 the manuscript was lent to Mr. Way, from whom Sir Frederic Madden appears to



WEDGED INTO A CLEFT OF THE PEMBROKESHIRE CLIFFS: ST. GOVAN'S CHAPEL.

"The tiny dwelling wedged into a cleft of the Pembrokeshire cliffs [is] now called St. Govan's Chapel. . . . Since primitive times the chapel has been rebuilt, but it is not known exactly when this was done. . . . The only approach to the cell has always been by a flight of steps cut in the face of the cliff."



TWO CHURCHES IN ONE CHURCHYARD: CHURCHES AT ANTINGHAM, NORFOLK.

"Norfolk is the county above all others for two churches in one churchyard. Reepham, South Walsham, and Antingham are instances in point. . . . At Antingham, St. Margaret's Tower, twice split from top to bottom, has a very shrunken and decrepit appearance beside its larger neighbour, St. Mary's, and reminds one of some wrinkled and wizened old grandmother standing by a buxom girl."

HOUSES OF WORSHIP IN DECAY: "RUINED AND DESERTED CHURCHES."

Reproduced from "Ruined and Deserted Churches," by Lucy E. Beedham. By courtesy of the publisher, Mr. Elliot Stock. [SEE REVIEW ON ANOTHER PAGE.]

had disappeared, and so did Mr. Way, who had it in his hands before the intervention of Sir Frederic Madden. But be not hasty; blame no man yet.

Now, in 1863, a Fellow of Trinity took a college living, and his goods were transferred to his vicarage.



CLOSING ITS DAYS AS A CEMETERY CHAPEL: ST. JOHN'S IN THE WILDERNESS, WITHECOMBE RALEIGH, DEVON.

"The remaining portion of St. Michael's Church, Withecombe Raleigh, has received the fanciful name of St. John's in the Wilderness. This is one of those old buildings not yet completely ruined, which fitly close their days as cemetery chapels. The tower and north aisle are standing; the other parts were removed about 125 years ago."



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

SYDNEY C. GRIER (MISS GREGG),

Whose "A Young Man Married" is to be published by Messrs. Hutchinson.

In 1895, the reverend Fellow being dead, Mr. Aldis Wright conceived that several books which were missing from the library of Trinity might have been casually packed up with those of the late Fellow. He made inquiries, and in 1896 a goodly pile of books was restored to him by the late Fellow's representatives. *The books had never been unpacked since 1863, when the Fellow left Trinity for his living, probably rural. In the goodly pile was the long-lost "Femina."*

Thus nobody had been dishonest. Sir Frederic Madden had sent the manuscript back to Mr. Way, and Mr. Way to Trinity. The Fellow had taken it, and plenty of other books, from the library to his rooms, as he had a perfect right to do, though the Librarian of 1848 or so should have made a note of it. Mr. Way did return the MS. in 1844, after Sir Frederic copied it. It can only be stated that Sir Frederic was a pearl among antiquaries. He transcribed a manuscript without losing it: he is the exception that proves the rule. As to the Fellow, having his duties as a parish clergyman to occupy his mind, he never opened his case of books, and knew nothing of the fact that many of them were college books.

The real sinner, the centre of the mystery, was his scout, who had packed up



DEDICATED TO ST. THOMAS À BECKET; NOW A BARN: THE NORTH DOOR OF ST. THOMAS'S CHAPEL, MEPPERSHALL. "A chapel dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket stands midway between Standon and Meppershall, itself in Hertfordshire, but attached parochially to the latter village, which is in Bedfordshire. . . . [The chapel] belonged to Chicksands Abbey . . . At least since 1700 [it] has been a barn, and is now used for the storage of wheat, oats, beans, and other field produce."

have borrowed it. Then it vanished, or seemed to vanish, how we shall learn later. That is always the way. If you own manuscripts never lend them to antiquaries. Poor John Evelyn had plenty of manuscripts of Mary Stuart and of her chief secretary, Maitland of Lethington. He lent them to Bishop Burnet, the historian, and to that same Duke of Lauderdale who knew all about the Bride of Lammermoor, and was a great-nephew of the aforesaid Maitland of Lethington. Evelyn never recovered a page of his treasures. He wrote pitifully to a friend, exposing the sad consequences of trusting Scots. The British Museum, that great repository of goods oddly come by, acquired much of what Evelyn lost to Lauderdale, and Lauderdale, in turn, lost to nobody knows whom.

To return to our French school-book of 1415, vanished since 1843. In 1865 Mr. Aldis Wright was Librarian of Trinity; he much desired to find the treasure that



THE ONLY REMAINING RELIC OF ISLEHAM PRIORY, NOW A BARN: THE CHANCEL ARCH OF THE PRIORY CHAPEL AT ISLEHAM, CAMBS.

"Pious hands built a religious house at Isleham as a cell to the Abbey of St. Jagito, in Brittany. The fine barn standing in the middle of the village is the sole remaining relic of this Priory, which was founded in the twelfth century and dedicated to St. Margaret. . . . Henry VI. dissolved the Priory, and presented this building to Pembroke College."

college books with his employer's private property. Thus footmen in country houses do pack one's trunks full of books belonging to the house.

Finally, Mr. Aldis Wright has edited the long-lost manuscript, and presented it to the Roxburghe Club. It opens thus—

Beau enfaunt pour apprendre
En françois devez entendre
ffayre chyld for to lerne
In frensh ye schal understande,
Coment vous parlerez bealment,
Et devant les sages naturalment
How ye schal speke fayre,
And afore wyzemen kyndeley.

This method of teaching is not now practised, though, no doubt, it is as good as another. The book is valuable to students of Old English, but the "Scout's Mystery" is more interesting to general readers.

THE COMMAND OF THE SEA AND BRITISH POLICY.

‘The Trident of Neptune is the Sceptre of the World.’

NOW!—is the watchword of the wise.

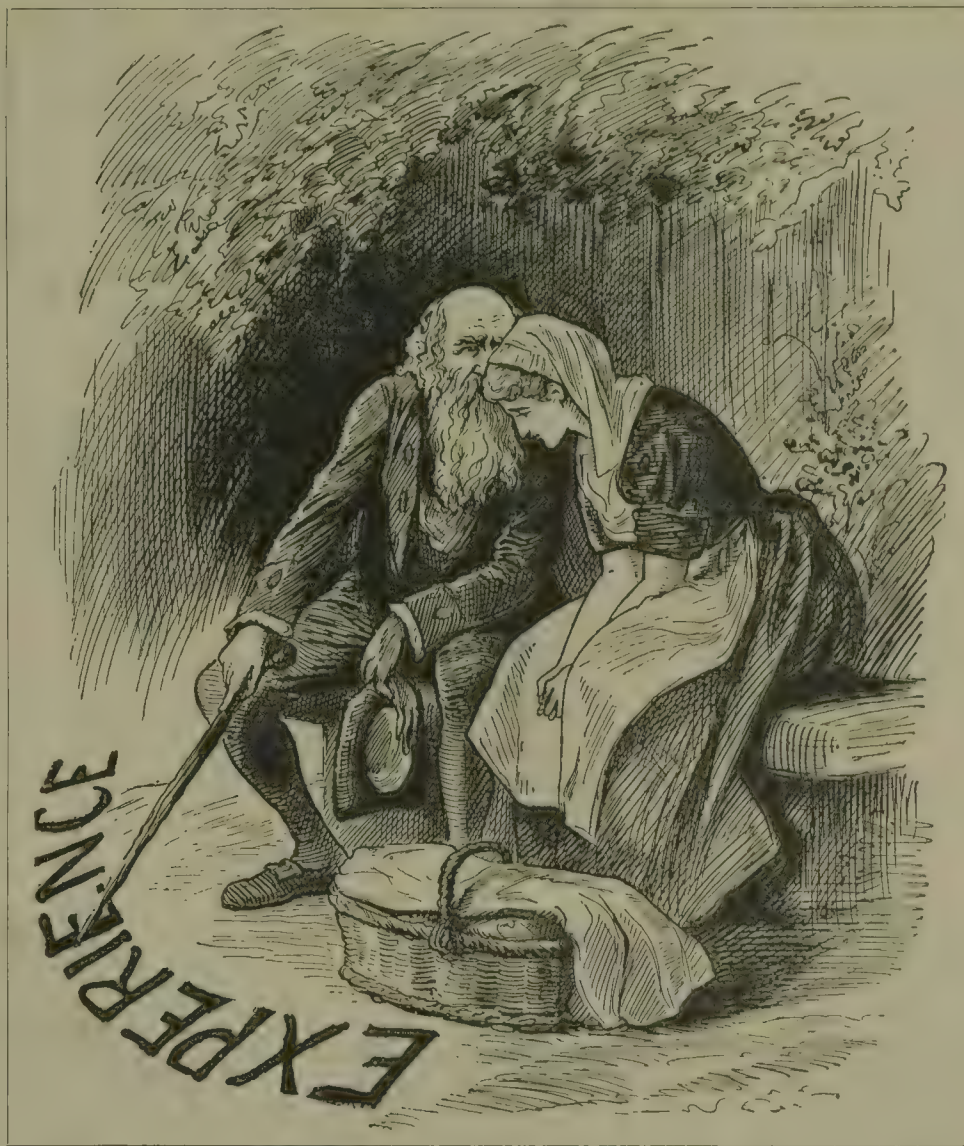
BRITAIN MUST EITHER LEAD THE WORLD, OR MUST UTTERLY PERISH AND DECAY AS A NATION.

‘**DUTY** is the demand of the passing hour.’—GOETHE.

THE COMMAND OF THE SEA AND BRITISH POLICY.

‘An island,’ he pointed out, ‘required for its perfect defence the command of the sea. One of the consequences of the command of the sea was that the coasts of the world were peculiarly under the influence of the nation that held it. But though the power given by the command of the sea was so great, it was conditioned by a moral law. THE WORLD WOULD NOT TOLERATE LONG ANY GREAT POWER OR INFLUENCE THAT WAS NOT EXERCISED FOR THE GENERAL GOOD. The British Empire could subsist only so long as it was a useful agent for the general benefit of humanity. That hitherto she had obeyed this law we might fairly claim. She had used her almost undisputed monopoly of the ocean to introduce law and civilisation all over the globe. She had destroyed piracy and the slave trade, and had opened to the trade of all nations every port on the globe except those that belonged to the Continental Powers. But all this led to the conclusion that Britain must either lead the world, or must utterly perish and decay as a nation.’

Address by SPENSER WILKINSON at the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTE.—*Spectator*.



‘In Life’s play the player of the other side is hidden from us. We know that His play is always fair, just, and patient, but we also know to our cost that He never overlooks a mistake.’—HUXLEY.

WAR!

THE COST OF WAR.

‘Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe; I will clothe every man, woman, and child in an attire of which kings and queens would be proud; I will build a school-house on every hillside and in every valley over the whole earth; I will build an academy in every town and endow it, a college in every State, and will fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a place of worship consecrated to the promulgation of the gospel of peace; I will support in every pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on one hill should answer the chime on another round the earth’s wide circumference; and the voice of prayer and the song of praise should ascend like a universal holocaust to heaven.’

—RICHARD.

WHAT IS TEN THOUSAND TIMES MORE TERRIBLE THAN WAR!

‘I WILL TELL YOU WHAT IS TEN TIMES and TEN THOUSAND TIMES MORE TERRIBLE THAN WAR—OUTRAGED NATURE. SHE KILLS AND KILLS, and is NEVER TIRED OF KILLING TILL SHE HAS TAUGHT MAN THE TERRIBLE LESSON HE IS SO SLOW TO LEARN, THAT NATURE IS ONLY CONQUERED BY OBEYING HER. . . . Man has his courtesies of war, he spares the woman and the child, but Nature is fierce when she is offended, as she is bounteous and kind when she is obeyed. She spares neither woman nor child. She has no pity; for some awful but most good reason she is not allowed to have any pity. Silently she strikes the sleeping child with as little remorse as she would strike the strong man, with the musket or the pickaxe in his hand. Ah! would to God that some man had the pictorial eloquence to put before the mothers of England the mass of PREVENTIBLE SUFFERING—the mass of PREVENTIBLE AGONY of MIND and BODY which exists in England!’—KINGSLEY.

THE GREATEST OF ALL EARTHLY POSSESSIONS.

‘HEALTH is the GREATEST of ALL POSSESSIONS: and ’tis a maxim with me that a HALE COBBLER is a BETTER MAN than a SICK KING.’—*Dickerstaff*.

WHAT HIGHER AIM CAN MAN ATTAIN THAN CONQUEST OVER HUMAN PAIN?

ENO’S ‘FRUIT SALT’

Is Health-Giving, Purifying, Soothing, Cooling, Refreshing, and Invigorating, and will be found a Natural, Simple, and Effective Remedy for

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of Stomach, Constipation, Thirst, Skin Eruptions, Gouty and Rheumatic Poisons. Boils, Sleeplessness, Feverish Cold with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, Influenza, Throat Affections, and Fevers of all kinds.

The effect of Eno’s ‘Fruit Salt’ on a Disordered, Sleepless, or Feverish Condition is simply Marvellous. It is, in fact, Nature’s Own Remedy, and an Unsurpassed One.

“It is not too much to say that its merits have been published, tested, and approved literally from pole to pole, and that its cosmopolitan popularity to-day presents one of the most signal illustrations of commercial enterprise to be found in our trading records.”

CAUTION.—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO’S ‘FRUIT SALT,’ otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., ‘FRUIT SALT’ WORKS, LONDON, S.E.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE design of many of the engines shown at the late Aero Exhibition would appear to suggest that their designers contemplate reduction in weight by the adoption of air-cooling. To sweep away the radiator, pump, pump driving-gear, piping, and the extra weight of the cylinder water-jackets would prove an immense gain for the aero engine, provided that its reliability and efficiency were in no way lessened. Failure in an automobile engine only results in inconvenience; failure with an aeroplane engine may have death for its sequel. But it is not suggested that air-cooling, which has proved so satisfactory in connection with fairly high-powered motor-cycle engines, cannot be rendered satisfactory for aero-engines; much has been done to prove the suitability

conditions might be approached as nearly as possible; but the wind on the second day made the driving conditions without a wind-screen so unpleasant that after covering a few laps at the appointed fifty miles per hour, the driver, Mr. Slaney, found himself physically incapable of keeping to the schedule, so that it was arranged with the observer who had to share the driver's discomfort to make the test one of twelve hours' continuous running at thirty miles per hour. In this way, 360 in lieu of the previously determined 500 miles were covered; but, after all, this is more than enough to prove reliability after the previous tests.

It might surely be written of Messrs. Michelin and Co., "our true intent is all for your delight" if "convenience" were allowed to stand

for the last word. All motorists who do things for themselves are painfully aware of the struggle necessary to mounting a new cover on an unmounted rim, when that rim has to be tackled on the floor. If the new cover is at all a rebellious one it is one of the most exasperating jobs connected with our pastime. And yet if the rim were only mounted on a wheel, or held firmly in a similar position the job would be easy enough. Now Messrs. Michelin and Co. have devised and issued a set of handy brackets which can be quickly affixed to the wheel of a car and the spare rim mounted thereon. No user of spare rims should, if he values his comfort or that of his driver, be without a set of these brackets.

Those contemplating the present purchase of a small, low-priced car will note with satisfaction that a class for such vehicles has been included in the Scottish Trials by the ever-progressive Scottish Automobile Club. Indeed, there will be two classes which will interest the shallow-pursed. One is for cars not exceeding £175, and the other for cars not exceeding £215, in price. To purchase by the light of the results of these strenuous trials, for strenuous they most undoubtedly are, will be much better business than waiting for the verdict of the Coupe des Voiturettes.

No better work has ever been done for the touring automobilist than the compilation of the Royal Automobile Club's handbook, which will shortly appear. In this work the tourist will find the names and addresses of officially appointed hotels and repairers throughout the kingdom. These appointments are not



Photo, Topical

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PEDESTRIAN: AN OBSTACLE MOTORISTS ARE TAUGHT TO DODGE.

We illustrate one of the obstacles used in "obstacle-dodging" competitions at Brooklands. During the race the obstacles are kept moving.

of air-cooling for high powers in connection with one leading American car, which rejoices in the possession of auxiliary exhaust-valves at the end of the piston-stroke.

Full details of the remarkable efficiency tests undertaken by the 18-22-h.p. Armstrong-Whitworth car at Brooklands cannot be cited until the tardy official details are to hand, which is not the case at the moment of writing. Sufficient is known, however, to show that the undertaking was most successfully carried through in all its details save one. The scheme provided for one driver only throughout, in order that actual touring



FOR WINGING AEROPLANES: AN ARMoured MOTOR-CAR BEARING A GUN FOR USE AGAINST FLYING-MACHINES.

The motor-car is armoured, and driven by a 60-h.p. motor. It can take hills well. The gun it carries is a 5-centimetre quick-firer, with a range of 7800 metres. The weight of the gun, ammunition, car, and five men comes to 3200 kilogrammes.

made in any haphazard way, but each one is most carefully scrutinised, and, in the case of hotels, is never passed without the strong support of members.

BELL'S THREE NUNS

Tobacco

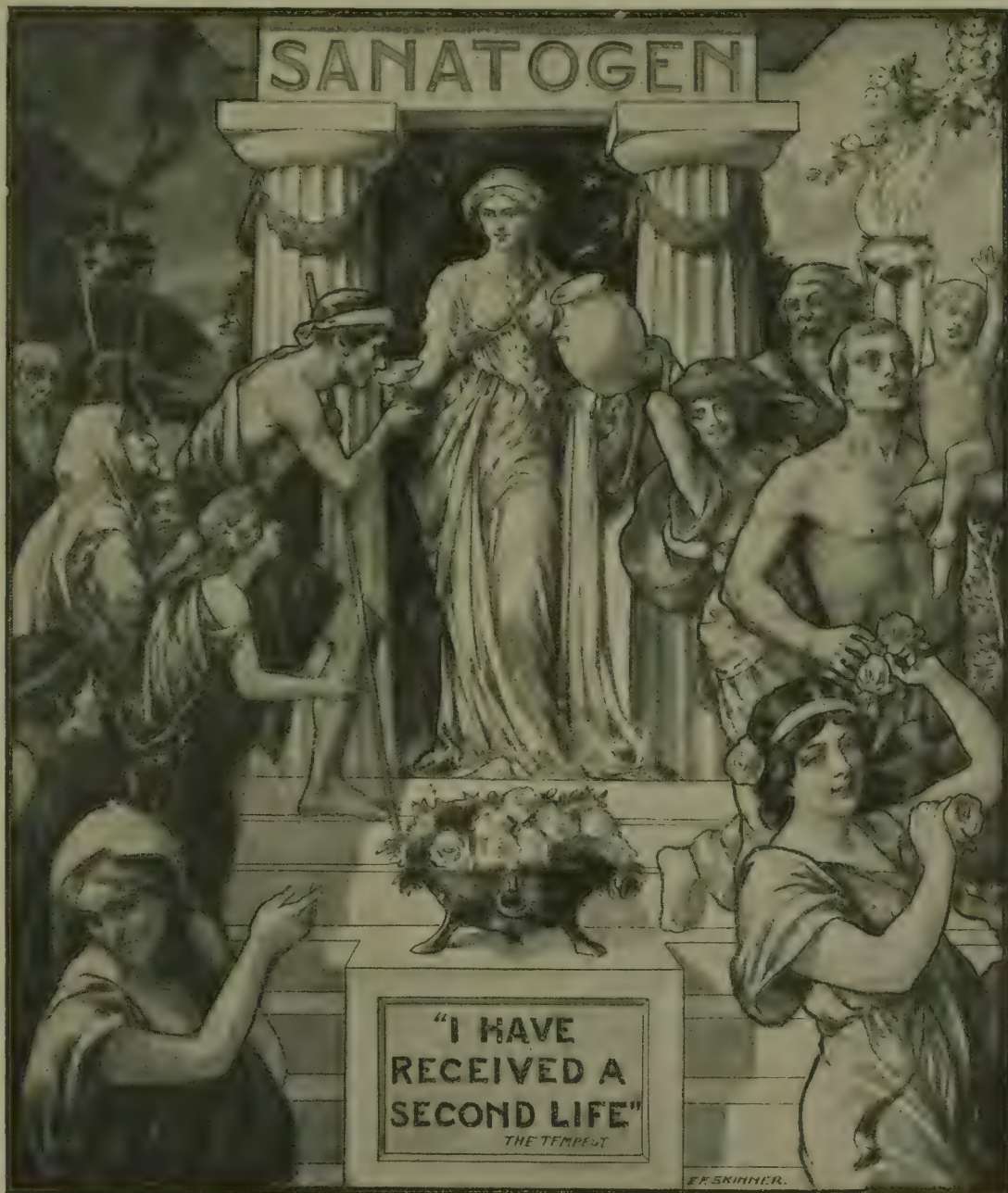
Most luxuries pall after a time, but "Three Nuns" never. A luxurious necessity that never ceases to charm, never fails to console—that's "Three Nuns."

"KING'S HEAD," similar but stronger.

Both these unique mixtures of choice quality are obtainable everywhere in 1-oz. packets, 2-oz. and 4-oz. Tins at 6d. per oz.

"THREE NUNS" CIGARETTE

4d. for 10.



The Merits of Sanatogen.

From incapacitating illness to the complete restoration of the physical and mental health, with all that they mean for work and enjoyment, is, in the words of Shakespeare, to receive "A Second Life."

For centuries—since the days of the fabled "elixir of life," with its promise of mortal immortality—science has sought a preparation which would restore fresh colour to the pallid cheek, strength to the wasted limbs, vigour to the wearied brain, buoyancy to the depressed spirits, and the sense of optimism and well-being which are the prerogatives of the healthy man and woman. Science has discovered this preparation in Sanatogen.

Statements are easy to make.

Here is Convincing Proof.

For four years Madame Sarah Grand, the famous novelist, was unable to write through illness. Then she began to take Sanatogen. Here is what she says about it:—

"Sanatogen has done everything for me which it is said to be able to do for cases of nervous debility and exhaustion. I began to take it after nearly four years' enforced idleness from extreme debility, and felt the benefit almost immediately. And now, after taking it steadily three times a day for twelve weeks, I find myself able to enjoy both work and play again, and also able to do as much of both as I ever did."

A Doctor's Personal Experience.

When a doctor relies exclusively on Sanatogen, or any preparation, to restore him from sickness to health, that preparation must admittedly have signal powers. Dr. Andrew Wilson, whose weekly articles on health are read by millions of people, has given his personal experience of Sanatogen in the following terms:—

"I have found the ideal tonic and restorative in Sanatogen. Recovering from influenza, and suffering from severe weakness, I gave Sanatogen a fair trial, and without the use of any other medicine or preparation I was restored to health."

Sanatogen, whose "wonders," according to the "Medical Press and Circular," are "no less manifold than amazing," owes its power to its constituents—milk proteid with glycono-phosphate of sodium, the chief element of the nervous system, so intimately combined that they are quickly and thoroughly absorbed.

Sanatogen may be obtained from all chemists in packets, price 1s. 9d. to 9s. 6d. Pamphlets explaining how Sanatogen acts as a revitalising force after wasting illness, and in nervous diseases, anæmia, dyspepsia, &c., will be sent post free on application to the Sanatogen Company, 12, Chancery Street, London, W.C.

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Write for New List.

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Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

FOR WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

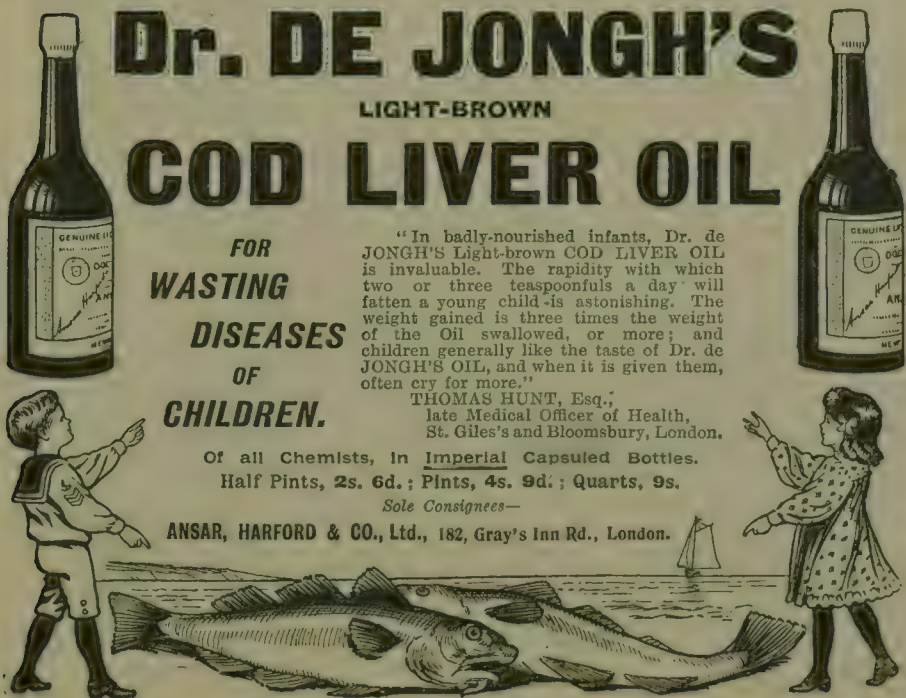
"In badly-nourished infants, Dr. de JONGH'S Light-brown COD LIVER OIL is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three teaspoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and children generally like the taste of Dr. de JONGH'S OIL, and when it is given them, often cry for more."

THOMAS HUNT, Esq.,
late Medical Officer of Health,
St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, London.

Of all Chemists, in Imperial Capsuled Bottles.
Half Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.

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SHAPED TO WIND ON SPIRALLY FROM ANKLE TO KNEE WITHOUT ANY TURNS OR TWISTS.

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For Ladies and Children.

Light Weight. With Spats, 7/6 per pair. (Detachable 1/- extra.) Without Spats, 5/- per pair.

Send size of boot.

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LADIES' PAGE.

IN an amusing speech to the pupils of the Bromley High School for Girls, Mrs. Runciman spoke of the importance of domestic life, and of how women's work in that capacity is undervalued. She told a story of a youth of the labouring classes who described the day of his father and himself, and incidentally mentioned that the wife and mother was up first in the morning to get breakfast, and was busy all day, and finally, when the last hours of the day came, the speaker and his father "smoked their pipes and got off to bed," but this was the period at which the hard-worked woman "got time to do a bit of needlework." He stated that his father earned 35s. a week and he himself 10s.; but when he was asked, "And what does your mother earn?" he answered with great surprise, "Why, Mother don't earn anything; she don't do any work!" At this point there was laughter; but it is a token of some "arrest of thought" that there should be considered anything amusing in the story. For does not every working-man believe that he "keeps" his wife without her own exertions? And even the Census returns audaciously summarise the wives and mothers of the country as belonging to "the Unoccupied Class"!

So exacting and constant is the labour required to keep a household going and to attend to all the requirements of a family in cooking, cleaning, sewing, nursing, and general organisation that an "Eight Hours Bill" for domestic workers is impossible, applied to either the paid domestic worker or the unpaid one, the wife and mother. In America there is a unique sort of Industrial School, or rather, a Reformatory Village, known as the "George Junior Republic." It was founded by Mr. William R. George to receive some rough and uncared-for lads and girls and to train them, if possible, into useful, hard-working, and law-abiding citizens. Some are sent by their parents, some are committed by magistrates; the young "citizens" are none of them free to leave the village till formally discharged; but they are extraordinarily free within its limits, for it is conducted precisely as a "Junior Republic." The girls all vote as well as the boys, and they elect their own President, Secretary of the Treasury, Police Commissioner, and Board of Health; they make their own laws and administer them; they have jails, a public library, a State bank, and a law court with an elected Judge, from whose decisions, however, there is an appeal to a Supreme Court of the Board of Trustees. All sorts of industries are carried on, and wages are earned and used as desired by the wage-earners. The laws are made in general assemblies. Well, some seasons ago, the citizens of the "Junior Republic" learned that New Zealand had adopted an eight-hour law, and this seemed to them good. So they copied the idea: no citizen of the Republic was free to work at his or her trade for over eight hours out of each twenty-four. They forgot that all



A PRINCESS WALKING - COSTUME.

This simple Princess dress is made in willow-green faced cloth piped with silk the same colour and ornamented with numerous buttons and simulated buttonholes. There is a band of Oriental passementerie at the edge of the cream lace yoke. The hat, of gauged green chiffon, is trimmed with large bunches of pink roses and foliage.

domestic work in the Republic was duly paid labour! The girls engaged in this business, therefore, rose as usual at half-past five, prepared the breakfasts for half-past six, proceeded with their other work, got dinner ready for one o'clock, and brought their eight-hour day to a close in the early part of the afternoon. The labour reformers had to go supperless to bed! A special town meeting was immediately summoned, and the eight-hour law was promptly repealed. It was the most absolutely unsuccessful law ever made.

The machinery of daily life in the home must be kept working for long hours, and will not work without hands being constantly applied to it. They have just "come right up against" this difficulty in France, owing to the passing there of a "six days' work" law. In most places this has been ignored, with the tacit sanction of the authorities, by the hotel-keepers. In Lille, however, a zealous inspector has begun recently to perceive and prosecute the infraction of the law, and the hôteliers—heads of domestic work on a large scale—have issued a public protest. They say that in order to give one day in every seven as an absolute holiday to every employé, they would need to find at least three hundred more workers, "whereas in all Lille we could not find disengaged thirty competent domestics at liberty, especially among cooks and kitchen-assistants." The Courts are practically admitting the plea by inflicting fines of only one franc. It is, however, a drawback to domestic service as a business that the hours can hardly be otherwise than long, or one of the days absolutely free from all duty to the employer.

A large number of the newest hats this spring aim at the picturesque rather than the *chic*. Under this heading must come the elaborations of the motor-bonnet, that are making a bold stand for a more general popularity. Certainly a youthful face never shows to better advantage than when it is surrounded by the dainty quillings of silk or chiffon, or the closely set flowers with which the inside of these artistic bonnet-brims are lined; but at present they are uncommon enough for ordinary use to render the courageous wearer somewhat conspicuous. A sort of timid approach to a bonnet is to have strings to a hat. A single string is quite a feature of the new fashions. It is either loosely twined round the throat, or fastens in a rosette on the bust. A charming model of this description was a leg-horn with a down-turned brim shadowing the eyes. The crown was encircled by a deep, unfolded band of pale-pink velvet ribbon. From the back one long streamer was brought over the shoulder. It had three loose knots at regular intervals, into each of which was fastened a cluster of snowdrops. Two delicate sprays of the same snowy blossoms encircled the top and bottom of the crown, placed over the ribbon. FILOMENA.

DRUCE'S, Baker Street, London, W.

FURNITURE IN GOOD TASTE
— AT —
INEXPENSIVE RATES.



THE "PORTMAN" BEDROOM SET.
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"RUINED AND DESERTED CHURCHES."

THE study of "Ruined and Deserted Churches," by Lucy Elizabeth Beedham (Elliot Stock), makes an interesting and timely volume that will not appeal solely to the antiquary. There is ample material for a little research and much pleasant gossip in the stones that stand to-day to tell of forgotten villages and worshippers, and they lend themselves admirably to the service of the photographer. For purely economic reasons villages spring up, flourish, and disappear as the industry that called them into being waxes and wanes; the slightly built cottages crumble and pass, but the church, made to endure, stands for centuries, and yields but slowly to the elements. The author deals with the West Coast of England, the South country, and a part of East Anglia as well, but she would not, we think, claim for her survey that it is exhaustive. At least two historical ruins within fifty miles of London are left unnoticed — Tilty Abbey, lying in the fields on Lady Warwick's estate at Easton, and the "Roman Chapel," now a barn, that overlooks the junction of the Blackwater River with the North Sea. Both are worthy of mention: from the latter may be seen the island where "the Count of the Saxon Shore" held his station. It is clear that many churches have fallen victim to the erosion that has played havoc with our coastlines—Lyonesse, Cardigan Bay, Dunwich, Holderness, and Ravenspur are among the places mentioned in this connection, though in the case of the two first-named legend and history are intertwined, and he must be a bold man who would seek to separate them. The ruins of old-time churches are not lacking in eloquence. It is well that they lie, for the most part, beyond the haunts of busy men and are allowed to decay at their leisure. Had they been in the towns, some improvement scheme would doubtless have hastened their end, and we should have been without the landmarks that tell of forgotten and often significant pages in our island's history.

AN EIGHT-HUNDRED-YEARS-OLD SWANNERY: A SWAN DEFENDING HIS NEST AGAINST AN INTRUDER, AT THE ABBOTSBURY SWANNERY.



Photos. Hamilton.

ON THE LARGEST SWANNERY IN BRITAIN: ACRES OF SWANS' NESTS AT ABBOTSBURY.

The swannery is said to be over eight-hundred years old, and there is documentary evidence of its existence in the time of the Tudors. The swan, it may be noted, with special reference to our first illustration, is not as formidable an antagonist as it is popularly believed to be. It will bite, but its bill is too soft to inflict a serious wound. The wing is the chief weapon of defence, and with this a man's ribs may be broken. In March and April, when the swans assemble from all parts, the swannery proper (their nesting-ground), the ground which in winter is a well-nigh inaccessible swamp, has begun to dry, and is fairly passable except in certain places. Imagine a field, somewhat bare, crossed at frequent intervals by ditches and streams, and covered all over with haycocks, each haycock having one or two swans sitting on it, and you have a very fair idea of the Abbotsbury Swannery in the height of the nesting season. Hundreds and hundreds of nests may be seen occupied during this season of the year.

"LETTERS OF JAMES BOSWELL"

WE think of James Boswell so entirely as the biographer of Dr. Johnson that we are apt to forget that he in himself provides matter for biography. And very interesting matter it is, too, as appears from the reprint of these "Letters of James Boswell to the Rev. W. J. Temple" (Sidgwick and Jackson), now edited anew, with an introduction by Mr. Thomas Seecombe, and accompanied by several portraits of Boswell. The letters were written between 1758 and 1795, their recipient, then a West-Country vicar, being an old college friend of Boswell's, and grandfather of the late Archbishop Temple. The letters were first published in 1857, the manuscripts of them having come to light a few years before in a remarkable manner. A certain Major Stone, when shopping at Boulogne in 1850, found his purchase (history does not record whether it was a mackerel, or what it was) wrapped up in a fragment of a letter signed "James Boswell." The Major took up the scent, and traced the source of supply to an itinerant vendor of paper, who had the rest of the letters almost complete. It appeared that Temple's eldest daughter had married a clergyman who migrated about 1825 to a place near Boulogne. With the usual feminine dislike of dusty MSS. and disregard of their possible literary value, she had, perhaps, disposed of the letters of her father's famous friend that had come into her possession. Be that as it may, they were rescued and published, to the greater gaiety of nations, for they form a delightful self-revelation, often full of unconscious humour, by the inimitable "Bozzy." He has, perhaps, been too much regarded merely as the lexicographer's "fidus Achates." These letters reveal many interesting episodes in his career, quite apart from "Dictionary Johnson," and bring out also his immense but genial egotism.

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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Archbishop of York is already a well-known figure in Sheffield. Recently he visited the city, and held Confirmation services at Ranmoor and the parish church. He also presented prizes to the successful students of the Girls' High School. Dr. Gordon Lang deprecated any attempt to give women an education which would create a new type of men. He hoped that the first object of the school would be to send out girls whose leading ambition would be to be the best and most womanly of women. Life was the only school that could give girls knowledge.

The noon preachers at St. Paul's Cathedral during the early weeks of Lent were noted provincial clergymen, for the Rev. J. G. McCormick has been too short a time at St. Michael's, Chester Square, to have severed himself from Liverpool interests. In Canon Walpole, Rector of Lambeth, however, the St. Paul's congregations found a true Londoner. This was apparent in his addresses, which contained many apt illustrations from London life in trams and omnibuses and the streets.

Mr. Lyttelton, M.P., takes a warm personal interest in the work of the Church Army. A few days ago he addressed a special meeting, held at Devonshire House, in the Army's interests. The Duke of Devonshire presided over the gathering, and Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein was on the platform. Mr. Lyttelton pointed out that in the jails alone a great part of the Army's best work was done.

One of the most interesting of recent meetings was held in the Jerusalem Chamber of Westminster Abbey, in connection with the proposed Bunyan Memorial. The pro-

Festival of the Annunciation. The sermon was preached by Dr. A. W. Robinson, Vicar of All Hallows, Barking, where Dr. Mounsey had been recently working. The new Bishop was presented to the Primate by the Bishop of Rochester and Bishop Montgomery. At the conclusion of the service an adjournment was made to the library of Lambeth Palace, where the Bishop was presented with a pectoral cross.

The Jewish community are celebrating the seventieth birthday of the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Adler, on May 30. As



THE SCENE OF THE ACT THAT GAVE US UPPER BURMAH: THE SUMMER HOUSE IN THE PALACE GARDENS IN WHICH KING THIBAW SURRENDERED.

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estimated cost of this sum £560. A correspondent of the *Times* has reminded us that Dean Stanley was personally interested in a Bunyan memorial, and he hoped to provide one for the Abbey.

The new Bishop of Labuan, Dr. W. R. Mounsey, was consecrated in Lambeth Palace Chapel on the

Whitsuntide falls in that week, and many people will be out of town, the general festivities are to be deferred until June. Fifty years have passed since Dr. Adler preached his first sermon at the consecration of the Swansea Synagogue on Sept. 25, 1859. On May 16 he has promised to speak at the Swansea Synagogue's jubilee, and will take the opportunity of visiting other congregations in South Wales.

"THE KILLING TIMES."

IN "Sir George Mackenzie, King's Advocate, of Rosehaugh, His Life and Times, 1636 (?)—1691" (Longmans), Mr. Andrew Lang treats from a new point of view the period which Presbyterian hagiologists have made their own. Sir George Mackenzie was, apparently, the first Scots novelist, though his romance à la Scudery is now warranted unreadable. He was an essayist and a memoir-writer, and a jurist of distinction. When the Revolution placed Dutch William on the Stuart throne, Mackenzie retired to Oxford, and divided his last days in cultured ease between that University and London. But it is not for these things that he obtained the name of "Bloody Mackenzie." Starting life with mildly Liberal principles, he achieved a position at the Scottish Bar, which led to the office of King's Advocate (practically Crown Prosecutor), and in this capacity he proceeded against many of the Covenanting leaders. Mr. Lang has no difficulty in showing that Mackenzie was of a humane temperament, that he was distinguished for mercy towards the women accused of witchcraft, whom the Saints of the Covenant delighted to torment; that, like Claverhouse, but unlike most of the men in authority under Charles II. and James II., he lived a clean life. Further, Mr. Lang demonstrates that the Covenanters were persecuted not because they held certain views, but because those views, which they wished to impose upon the rest of the nation, were incompatible with civil order. They were rather political than religious martyrs, although their politics and religion were indistinguishable. Yet the skilful advocate who convicts is as hateful to the persecuted as the soldier who arrests or the judge who sentences, and Mackenzie's forensic triumphs led to the gallows honest fanatics (whose courage is remembered while their wild and cruel dogmas are put out of sight). Mackenzie has been unfairly treated in the Dictionary of National Biography, and Mr. Lang redresses the balance. Torture (still quite legal in Scotland until 1709) was used with unwonted frequency in these trials; Mr. Lang holds Mackenzie free from special blame, but the populace thought otherwise. The book is written with little mercy to the general reader, pages being given up to minute problems of no great interest, but it is an important contribution to Scottish history.

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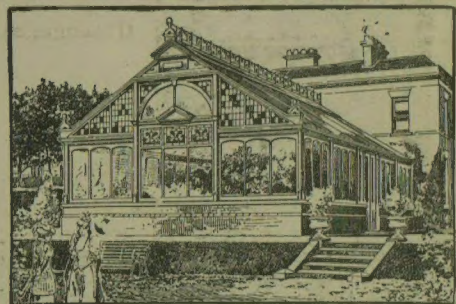
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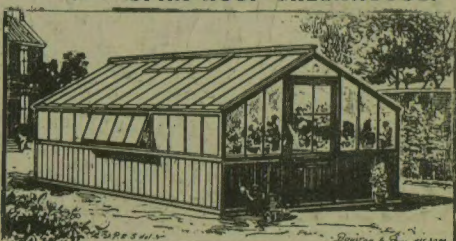
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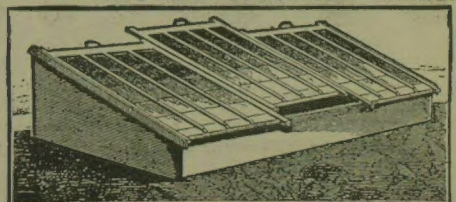


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CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

F HENDERSON, M FOULWELL, AND OTHERS.—There is no solution of Problem No. 3385 by 1. Q to Q 8th. We withhold the defence in case you would like to look at this difficult position again.

J COAD (Vauxhall).—You are quite right. The game is a very fine one, and a pleasure to play over.

G STILLINGFLEET JOHNSON and J COAD.—To hand, with thanks.

FIDELITAS.—After 1. K to K 4th, White can play 2. Q to K 7th (ch), and R mates next move. This destroys your pretty variation. We have mislaid your address.

J M K LUPION.—How do you defend 1. R to K 2nd?

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

Game played in the International Tournament at St. Petersburg, between Messrs. BERNSTEIN and BURN.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. Bernstein).	BLACK (Mr. Burn).
1. P to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
2. P to Q B 4th	P to Q 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd
4. P to K 4th	P to K 4th

The opening is thus changed into a variation of the Philidor, more favourable to the defence than in the ordinary course.

5. K Kt to K 2nd	B to K 2nd
6. P to K Kt 3rd	Castles
7. B to Kt 2nd	R to K sq
8. Castles	B to B sq
9. P to K R 3rd	P to B 3rd
10. P to Q 5th	P to B 4th
11. P to B 4th	P takes P
12. P takes P	Kt to R 4th

A good move, both preventing 13. Kt to Kt 3rd, and opening the way for the advance of his Bishop's Pawn.

13. K to R 2nd	P to B 4th
14. B to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd
15. P to K 5th	

P takes P only brings in another attacking piece.

15. P takes P	P takes P
16. P takes P	R takes P
17. Kt to B 4th	

B takes Kt is his only hope of escape. Black quickly accepts the chance offered, and brings off a brilliant win. It requires,

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3382 received from Henry A Seller (Denver), C Field junior (Athol, Mass.), F Grant (New York), and C Barretto (Madrid); of No. 3383 from C Barretto, C Field junior, J B Camara (Madeira), Mrs Kelly (Lympstone), and F Smart; of No. 3384 from F Smart, Mrs Kelly, J Thurnham (Herne Bay), and F von Gerson (Hanover).

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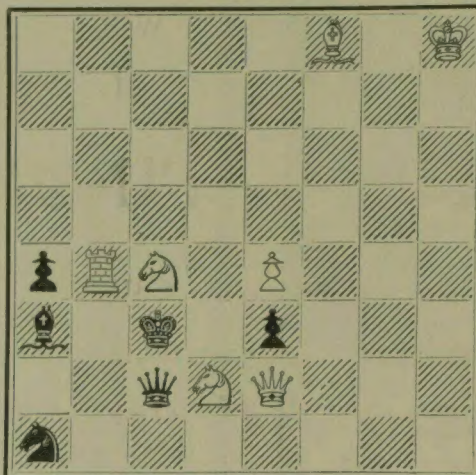
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3384.—By F. R. GITTINS.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 2nd	K to Q 5th
2. Kt to B 6th (ch)	K moves
3. B to Kt 4th, mate	

If Black play 1. K to B 3rd, 2. Kt to B 3rd, K to Kt 3rd, 3. P to K 5th, mate; if 1. P to R 4th, 2. Kt to B 3rd (ch), etc.

PROBLEM No. 3387.—By PHILIP H. WILLIAMS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN THE CITY.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club, between Messrs. J. P. SAVAGE and J. H. BLAKE.

(Gioco Piano.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. P takes Kt	Kt takes B
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	14. P takes Kt	P to B 4th
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	15. B to Kt 5th	Q to K sq
4. Castles	Kt to B 3rd	16. P takes P	R takes P
5. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd	17. B to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
6. P to B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th	18. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q R to K B sq
7. Q to Kt 3rd	Castles	19. Q to Kt 3rd	P to K 5th
8. Q takes P		20. Kt to K sq	Q to K 5th
		21. P to H 3rd	Kt to K 5th
		22. P to Kt 3rd	Kt to K 7th (ch)
		23. K to Kt 2nd	R takes P

It is surprising how difficult it is, even for a first-class player, to resist the temptation of such captures as this. All the experience of their fatality counts for nothing.

8. Q to Kt 5th

9. Q to Kt 5th

10. Q Kt to Q 2nd

11. Q to Kt 4th

12. Kt to Kt 3rd

13. Q to R 3rd

Cloth which is really rain-proof, and at the same time porous, and not stuffy and smelly like a rubber macintosh, is indeed a boon and a blessing, both to men, women, and children. Such a cloth is the "Omne Tempus," in which Messrs. Samuel Brothers, of 65 and 67, Ludgate Hill, the well-known outfitters, supply every sort of outer garment, and with each a guarantee that "if your Omne Tempus fails to keep out the rain, we will take it back." It is similar in appearance to ordinary overcoating; while its rain-proof qualities have been submitted to severe tests, from which it has emerged triumphant, we may say, "every time." In Messrs. Samuel's window can be seen a piece of "Omne Tempus" cloth suspended slantwise. On this cloth water continually drips from a cistern placed above, in exact imitation of real rain, but not one drop ever penetrates the material.



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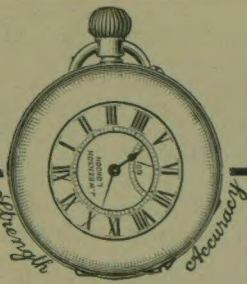
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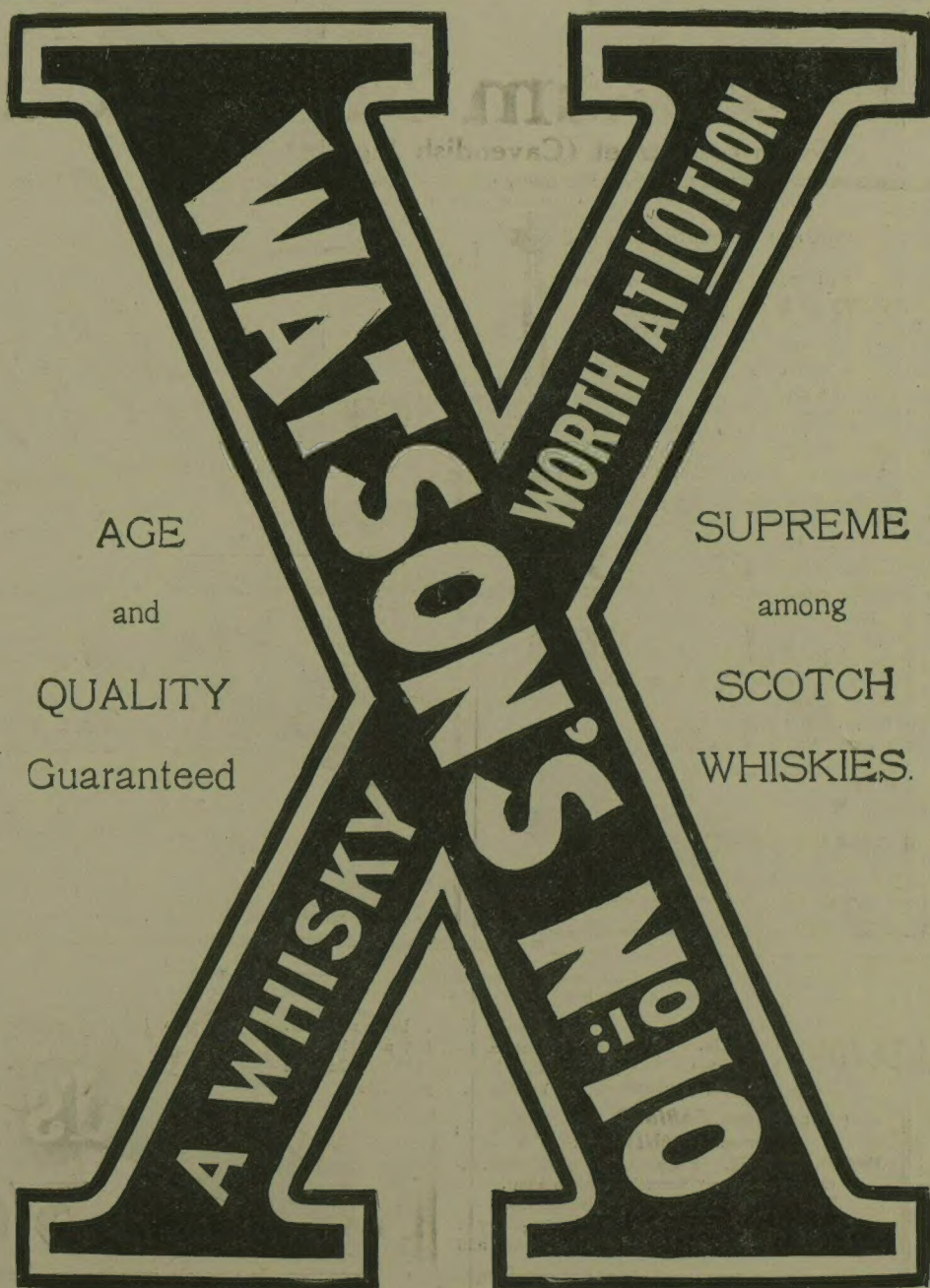
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of MR. ROBERT VERNEY ASSER, of The Tower, Belvedere Park, Belvedere, Kent, who died on Feb. 19, is now proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £115,340. Testator bequeathed £22,000 to his daughter, Mary Anne Catherine Asser; £2500 each to his sons James Alfred and Frederick Samuel; a sum producing £400 per annum, in trust, for his son Richard John for life, and then for his children; £100 a year each to his brother and sister, Samuel and Isabella Jane; £500; and £1600 a year, to his wife; annuities of £50 each to the children of his son Richard John; and £200 to the Corn Exchange Benevolent Fund. One third of the residue he leaves in trust for his daughter, and one third each to his sons James Alfred and Frederick Samuel.

The will (dated Jan. 29, 1908) of SIR THOMAS BUXTON MORRISH, of Leonard House, Upper Tulse Hill, and Langhurst, Horsham, Chairman of the British and Foreign Bible Society, has been proved by his widow and sons, the value of the property being £61,849. He gives £100 each to his nieces Mary and Ruth Mease; £100 a year to his mother; £30 a year each to his brother George and to Janet Swindells; £500 to his son Harold; and £500, the use of his two residences, and the income from one moiety of the residue to his wife. Subject thereto the whole of the property goes to his two sons, Harold and Arthur.

The will of CAPTAIN SIR CHARLES GIBBONS, BART., R.N., of Stanwell Place, Staines, who died on Feb. 5, has been proved by Dame Lydia Martha Gibbons, the widow, and Frank Terry, the value of the estate being

£45,516. The testator gives £500, the use of Stanwell Place, and £900 per annum to his wife. £50 a year to his daughter, Mrs. Adelaide Jeannette Terry, during the life of her mother; and the residue to his son, Alexander Doran Gibbons.

The will, dated June 26, 1906, of MR. BEAUMONT HANKEY, of 43, Lexham Gardens, and late of 71, St. James's Street, has been proved, the value of the property being £68,996. He gives £8850 each to his daughters, Mabel Luther and Evelyn Mary Hankey; £8850 in trust for his granddaughter Lillian Helen Frances Davidson; £300 to the Hospital for Consumption; and the residue to his son Douglas Hankey.

The will and codicil of MR. RICHARD HATT NOBLE, of The Hill, Caversham, Oxford, who died on Jan. 11, have been proved, the value of the estate amounting to £138,238. He gives £10,000 to his niece Christiana Graham Graham; £24,500 and the household furniture to his niece Emma Noble Noble; £10,000 to his niece Agnes Graham Lyon Campbell; £4000 to his niece Caroline Noble Noble; £10,000 to his niece Emily Agnes Warre; £6000 to his niece Lady Eleanor Noble Elwes; £2000 to his nephew George Acheson Warre, and the residue to his nieces Christiana Graham Graham, Emily Agnes Warre, Emma Noble Noble, Agnes Graham Lyon Campbell, and Caroline Noble Noble.

The will (dated Sept. 3, 1906) of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON. WILLIAM HENRY ALLSOPP, uncle of Lord Hindlip, of Oxenham House, Herne Bay, is now proved, the value of the estate being £25,242. The testator gives £500 each to Walter Farquhar

Morice, Arthur Bertram Fowler, and Ernest William Chamberlain; £100 to Robert George Perkins; and, on the falling-in to his estate of a sum of £19,300, under the will of his father, he further gives £100 each to the Worcester Infirmary, the Middlesex Hospital, and Lloyd's Benevolent Fund; £500 to Robert George Perkins; £1000 each to his brothers Ranulph and George; and £300 to Arthur Roydhouse. All other his property he leaves to his sister, Elizabeth Sydney Walker.

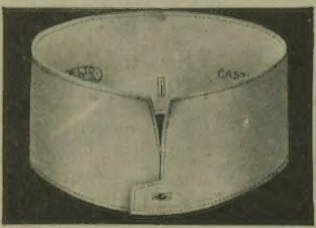
The following important wills have now been proved—
Mr. Robert Richardson Dees, The Hall, Wallsend, solicitor £95,667
Mr. William James Owen Holmes, Strumpshaw Hall, Norfolk £86,026
Mr. John Stewart McEwan, Craigmillar Park, Edinburgh £56,701
Rev. Samuel Pearson, Waterden Crescent, Guildford £33,003
Rev. Walter Howse, 65, Campden Hill Court, Kensington, left the residue of his property, about £25,000, to Guy's Hospital £29,994
Mr. Edward Carleton Holmes, Brookfield, Lymington, Sussex, and 12, Bedford Row £25,631

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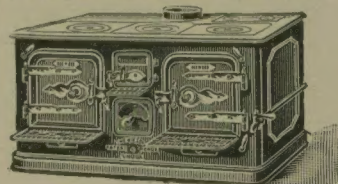
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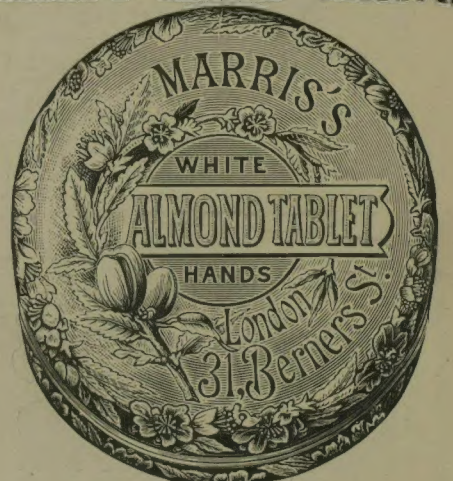
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